

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Pilot Wanted to Die, Passengers Had No Choice

**RABAT, Morocco** — The pilot of a Royal Air Maroc plane carrying 44 people deliberately crashed into the Atlas Mountains this week because he wanted to commit suicide, according to a commission investigating the crash. All aboard were killed.

Such a crash is believed unique in modern aviation history.

Examination of the plane's "black box" recorders showed that the pilot, Youssef Khayati, 32, had "disconnected the automatic pilot, and directed the aircraft toward the ground," said a statement Thursday from the commission, formed by Transportation Minister Rachid Rhezzouani.

The accident "is due to the deliberate will of the pilot, who wished to end his life," the statement said.

A voice recorder captured the last words of the co-pilot, Sofia Fignoui — "Help, help, the captain is..." — according to French aeronautics officials who examined the black boxes.

A spokesman for the plane's French-Italian manufacturer, Avions Regional de Transport in Toulouse, France, said: "It was horrific for the poor woman co-pilot who tried to talk him out of it."

A veteran pilot said that the widely scattered debris could be explained by the plane coming apart in the air. At a critical speed in a dive, the wings would be torn off, the pilot said.

The twin-engine ATR-42 was on a flight from Agadir to Casablanca when it crashed about 35 kilometers (20 miles) north of Agadir about 10 minutes after its 7 P.M. takeoff.

Twenty of the 44 people on board were foreigners, including eight Italian tourists and a member of the Kuwaiti royal family and his wife.

"The behavior of the pilot is all the more inexplicable considering he was an experienced pilot with 4,500 hours of flying time, and with confirmed professional aptitudes and physical condition," the commission's statement said.

Mr. Khayati had passed regular medical checkups, the most recent on July 7, and passed his most recent pilot examination on July 30, it said.

"This looks fairly unique," said David Learmount, aviation safety specialist for the London-based weekly magazine Flight International. "It is certainly unique in modern airline history."

(AP, Reuters)



THANKS FOR THE MEMORY — Russian soldiers in Berlin singing a farewell song Thursday to mark their withdrawal from their last base in Germany.

## For Relief Officials in Goma, It's a 'Virtual State of War'

**GOMA, Zaire** — International relief agencies said Thursday that security in Rwandan refugee camps around the eastern Zairian town of Goma was now worse than anything they had previously experienced and that they could no longer guarantee normal operations.

"We are in a virtual state of war in the big refugee camps," said Ray Wilkinson,

spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. He cited more than a half-dozen incidents in which grenades had been thrown and refugees shot and hacked to death in the past two days.

"We are hearing hair-raising tales about brutal killings and camp violence," Mr. Wilkinson said. "There is not much UNHCR or the aid agencies can do about this."

Aid workers have called for UN peacekeepers, but no such force is being considered by the United Nations.

An estimated 800,000 people are living in the Goma camps, the vast bulk of the million-plus Rwandans who fled across the border last month as the Hutu government and its army fled ahead of the Tutsi-dominated Rwanda Patriotic Front.

Mr. Wilkinson said that experienced aid

workers found the degree of danger to themselves and those they were trying to help more serious than anything they had experienced in Afghanistan or Cambodia.

"There is always a degree of danger in places like Cambodia or Afghanistan," he added, "but here we have found, and I am speaking of experienced aid workers, that

See RWANDA, Page 4

## Peace Back in Parts of Rwanda

In One Region, 'We Are Trying to Forget the Past'

**By Raymond Bonner**  
*New York Times Service*

**SHARA, Rwanda** — A day in Rwanda's rice-growing region is a reminder that not every Hutu is a killer or a refugee.

At the rice-milling cooperative here, men are again working eight-hour days, shelling, bagging and selling the rice brought in by members, who include Hutu and Tutsi. The cement factory, which employs both Hutu and Tutsi, may reopen soon.

It is also rice-planting season here and, unlike other parts of southwestern Rwanda, the fields are not silent. Men and women are swinging hoes to prepare soil softened by recent rains. Hutu and Tutsi farmers with piles of tomatoes and other

produce walk along the dirt roads, on their way to markets, not to Zaire.

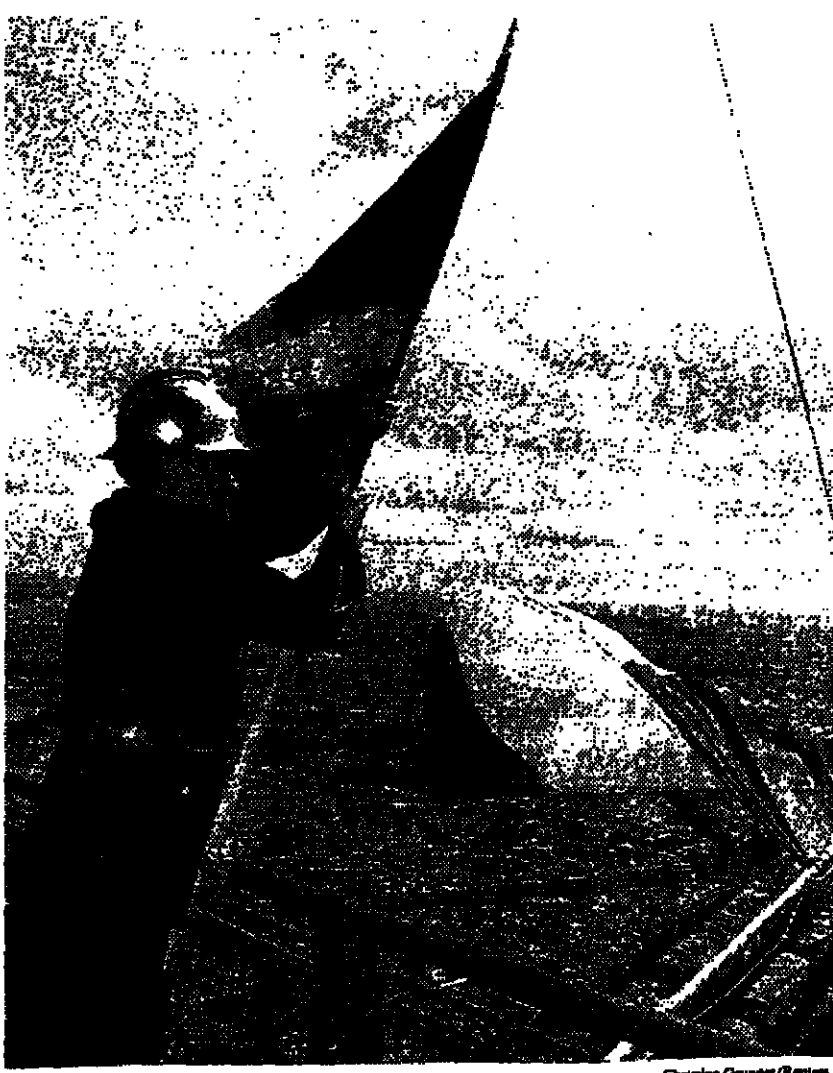
It would be too optimistic to say life has returned to normal. After what Rwanda has gone through, that may take years. But at least in some areas, Hutu and Tutsi are resuming a peaceful life together, the life they led before politicians bent on power set them against each other.

There is no way of telling how typical Shara is. Although most residents have remained, hundreds of thousands of other Rwandans fled the country and still live in foreign camps.

But the willingness of Tutsi and Hutu to coexist here, once common throughout the country, hints that the horrors of the past

See HUTU, Page 4

## A Proud Paris Celebrates Its Liberation



A French fire chief hanging the national tricolor from the top of the Eiffel Tower Thursday; in 1944, his father scaled the structure to unfurl the flag.

## U.S. Crime Bill Moves Toward Final Passage

### But President Accepts Delay On Health Care

By Paul F. Horvitz

**WASHINGTON** — In another cliff-hanging victory for the White House, Senate Democrats overcame vehement Republican objections on Thursday and won a test vote paving the way for final passage of major anti-crime legislation.

But President Bill Clinton's long-sought goal of health-care coverage for all Americans sustained another severe blow. The Senate Democratic leadership dropped its insistence on nonstop debate on health-care reform on Thursday and called for adjournment until Sept. 12. The White House approved.

The anti-crime vote was a tentative but crucial victory for Mr. Clinton in the run-up to congressional elections this November. And it appeared to spell eventual defeat for one of the strongest lobbies in Washington, the National Rifle Association.

The vote came after four days of astonishingly bitter and partisan debate.

Republicans needed 41 votes on a procedural point to block the crime bill but fell two votes short, as moderate defectors joined Democrats. A final legislative vote on the crime bill was expected late Thursday as the Senate moved under its rules to cut off debate.

There was an outside chance the final vote would be delayed until Saturday.

The \$30 billion measure offers a multitude of grants to states and cities to hire up to 100,000 more police officers, build more prisons and set up special drug-crime courts. It toughens mandatory minimum sentences for some federal crimes, and makes more money available for prevention programs.

It also bans the sale of 19 military-style assault weapons, a provision vigorously opposed by the gun lobby.

The anti-crime measure passed the House last week only after a withering Republican assault forced the White House and Democratic leaders in that body to cut some \$3 billion in spending and restructure some of the prevention programs.

A similar assault was launched by Senate Republicans, but their party unity was not as solid as in the House, as moderate Republicans who favor the gun ban joined with the Democratic majority.

Republicans had mounted a spirited offensive, charging that the measure was laden with unnecessary "pork."

Democrats, in turn, asserted that the opposition party was bent only on denying Mr. Clinton a legislative victory.

Senator Orrin G. Hatch, Republican of Utah, said the crime bill sustained "a gravity-sucking bog" called the federal government and its liberal allies.

He also accused "political cronies of the Clinton administration" with threatening the jobs of junior federal prosecutors so that they would not publicly oppose the White House position.

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey, scoffed at Republican assertions of "pork-barrel" spending. "It's

See SENATE, Page 4

## U.S. Rejects Castro Offer To Negotiate On Refugees

By Steven Greenhouse

**WASHINGTON** — The Clinton administration rejected Fidel Castro's call for negotiations to resolve the refugee crisis on Thursday, insisting that such talks would be fruitless because the Cuban leader appears resolutely opposed to the political and economic reforms sought by Washington.

Even as many allies and members of Congress urged President Bill Clinton to agree to high-level talks, administration officials articulated a policy of confrontation rather than communication with Havana.

They said negotiations were unnecessary because Mr. Castro knew what reforms were needed to satisfy his people and stop their exodus.

Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff said at a White House briefing: "Our position is that we are not going to enter into a dialogue with Castro or the Cuban government over the pace and nature of change in Cuba. That is something that he is hearing every day, increasingly, from the Cuban people, and the people who are coming out are telling it more publicly than they did before. That's where the dialogue should take place."

The administration's decision to reject talks with Havana appears to ensure that the showdown with Cuba will continue indefinitely.

Mr. Castro seems unwilling to stem the flow of refugees, while President Bill Clinton appears intent on tightening, rather than easing, a trade embargo, as Mr. Castro wants.

Some administration officials see only two things defusing the crisis: Either Mr. Castro will have to back down and adopt reforms and stop the refugees from leaving, or there has to be a spell of bad weather and stormy seas that discourages Cubans from setting out in flimsy rafts and boats.

Several officials hinted that if Mr. Castro continued to let refugees flow out in large numbers, the administration might seek to turn up the heat further on Mr. Castro by asking other nations to halt tourism to Cuba. Tourism and sugar exports are Cuba's two largest sources of hard currency.

In a two-and-a-half hour appearance on Cuban television on Wednesday night, Mr. Castro suggested that he might stop the exodus of refugees if the Clinton administration agreed to talks on a range of issues, including Washington's 32-year-old trade embargo against Cuba.

"Solutions that are real, realistic and just would benefit the United

See CUBA, Page 4

## Business Faces Dilemma Over Rights in China

By Steven Mufson

**BEIJING** — In early July, Gao Feng returned to work in the stamping shop of Beijing Jeep after an absence of more than a month. He said the Public Security Bureau had held him for 35 days because he planned to hold a Christian religious commemoration for people who died in 1989 outside Tiananmen Square.

Because it considered his attendance record poor, Beijing Jeep, a joint venture with Chrysler Corp., said it would fire Mr. Gao unless he produced proof. The Chinese police gave him a note saying he had been held for three days, then released without charges.

This was not your average misunderstanding over attendance. The New York-based Human Rights Watch took Mr. Gao's case to Chairman Robert J. Eaton of Chrysler, who is part of a high-level group of executives accompanying Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown to China on Friday.

After a call from corporate headquarters, Chrysler's management in Beijing put Mr. Gao back to work while they attempted to clarify the reason for his absence.

The incident highlights the questions facing companies in a politically charged and sometimes repressive atmosphere such as China's. Do they have a special obligation to foster human rights?

In the aftermath of President Bill Clinton's renewal of most-favored-nation trading status for China, a corporate code of conduct has become the main battleground between human rights groups and U.S. business. Mr. Clinton endorsed a set of voluntary principles for U.S. firms in China when he renewed China's trading

See CHINA, Page 4

### Kiosk

#### UN Rights Unit Takes Iran to Task

**GENEVA (Reuters)** — A United Nations human rights body called on Iran on Thursday to stop using excessive force in suppressing public demonstrations and to cease involvement in "state-sponsored terrorism."

The resolution passed by the UN Subcommission on Prevention of Dis-

crimination and Protection of Minorities urged Iran to take "urgent and effective action to improve its record in the field of human rights."

Books  
Bridge

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#### Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroun.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 2.00 R
Gabon.....950 CFA	Senegal.....950 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2.600 Lire	Tunisia.....1.000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....1.10 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mail (Eur.) \$1.10

#### Dow Jones

Down	15.84
3829.69	

#### Trib Index

Up	0.11%
117.27	

#### The Dollar

New York	Thursday	previous close
Dm	1.5425	1.546
Pound	1.5555	1.5535
Yen	99.78	99.89
FF	5.2885	5.295







# THE AMERICAS / THE ABORTION PARAGRAPH

## Catholic Church Pursues a Complicated Health Strategy

By Gustav Niebuhr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The nation's largest private provider of health care, the Roman Catholic Church, finds itself of two minds when it comes to new health-care legislation.

It desperately wants universal coverage. But it cannot live with a provision that many legislators are likely to insist on including: guaranteed coverage for abortion.

As a result, the church finds itself pursuing a lobbying strategy that is at the least, exceptionally complicated and at the worst paradoxical.

In dioceses across the country, Catholic leaders are using telephone calls, postcards and personal visits to Congress to make the two-pronged argument that has been summed up in a flyer inserted in church bulletins over the last month.

"We can have health-care reform that does not include abortion coverage and that does provide coverage for all," it says.

The flyer, distributed by the bishops' public policy arm, the United States Catholic Conference, includes the Capitol Hill switchboard number.

In a speech in Washington in May, Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago declared passionately that "justice and the common good" demanded a thorough restructuring of health care, but he added that "insistence on abortion coverage will turn millions of advocates of reform into adversaries of health-care legislation."

Most of the proposals before Congress now include a requirement that Americans be offered a standard package of benefits including "pregnancy-related services," a phrase widely taken to include abortion. But this

provision is certain to provoke bitter debate if and when the House and Senate begin serious efforts to pass legislation.

The church's opposition to abortion is, of course, well known. But to grasp the bishops' position, one must understand that the Catholic stake in health care is institutional.

As the largest private health-care provider in the United States, the Catholic Church accounts for about one of every six hospital beds. Through various dioceses and religious orders, the church operates 566 hospitals, many of them founded by congregations of nuns. They have a disproportionately large stake in the quest for universal coverage, as they treat large numbers of the poor and uninsured.

The hospitals have already been struggling to preserve that sense of

charitable mission in the face of the market forces now reshaping the medical system. Further complicating matters, many institutions are in the midst of a generational handover, as a dwindling cadre of nuns turns over control to lay administrators.

The bishops as a body have been on record supporting some form of universal access to health care since 1919, when they declared that "the state should make comprehensive provision for insurance against illness, invalidity, unemployment and old age."

But the Democratic bills now before Congress, which would move the nation much closer to that goal, all include abortion coverage.

The bills, however, all include a "provider conscience clause," intended to allow hospitals and doctors to refuse to perform abortions. The bishops have said this does not

assuage their concerns, because Catholics would still have to pay into insurance plans that cover abortion, and Catholic hospitals could not ethically join the networks of insurers, doctors and hospitals.

Market forces are already promoting the formation of these networks, but they might become even more widespread under some of the health proposals under consideration.

That means being left out could prove a financial disaster, the bishops argued in a recent letter sent to all members of Congress.

"Because they could not agree to coordinate access to abortions or solicit abortion providers to join their network, Catholic facilities could be effectively barred from leading such provider networks," their letter said.

"Many Catholic institutions simply may not survive in such a situation."

### ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

#### Clinton Decides to Be Seen, Not Heard

WASHINGTON — Waves of Cubans were fleeing to Florida, his health and crime bills were barely dodging doom, but the only question President Bill Clinton would touch at his ritual morning jog earlier this week had to do with the injured Achilles' tendon of Vice President Al Gore.

"He's better," Mr. Clinton allowed grudgingly — then clammed up tight.

In a month of stunning surprises from Washington, this one surely ranks among them: Mr. Clinton, maybe the chattiest man ever to occupy the Oval Office, is suddenly rationing his conversation like Calvin (Silent Cal) Coolidge.

In the last two weeks, he has had none of the photo opportunities that he has long used for run-on lectures on topics from the federal deficit to defense conversion. He has taken reporters' questions on only two occasions, and is threatening to hold to the new tack indefinitely.

Urging the new policy was his new chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, who, adopting a view long held by the Washington punditocracy, argued that Mr. Clinton has been talking too much. The common view at the White House is now that Mr. Clinton needs to save his wind.

The new, more coy Clinton has had a very real impact on the network television correspondents, who like to have fresh footage of the president — preferably answering one of their questions — every day. Now they are resorting to shots of the president ignoring them.

#### It Has Been an Expensive Nonvacation

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and his family are still stuck in the capital, where they can only dream about their postponed beach vacation on Martha's Vineyard. But taxpayers have already begun to foot the bill.

Since Monday, when the Clintons had planned to hole up on the Massachusetts island, the tab has quietly been running for dozens of rooms and residences rented for presidential aides, military technicians and Secret Service agents.

Lodging space is so scarce at the height of the summer season, aides to Mr. Clinton say, that the White House had no choice but to make its best guess about when Congress might wrap up business and then agree to pay for the rooms whether they were used or not. But having gambled and lost, the costs to the White House, and thus to taxpayers, are mounting.

#### An Early Exit From Presidential Race

WASHINGTON — At a time when most Republican hopefuls are still weighing whether to run for president, one of them, William J. Bennett, has announced that he will not join the race.

Mr. Bennett, a former education secretary and drug policy director, cited family and professional reasons on Wednesday for not seeking the Republican nomination, leaving up for grabs the religious conservatives who have been his biggest supporters.

#### Quote/Unquote

Senator Byron L. Dorgan, Democrat of North Dakota, on the politicking over the crime bill: "This debate is like a migraine headache. It goes on and on and on." (WPI)

### Away From Politics



NO PARKING — A car submerged in a Chicago apartment-complex swimming pool after it plowed through a fence. The driver, 86, was rescued.

• Lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and for the group's former executive director, Benjamin F. Chavis Jr., agreed to discuss an out-of-court settlement after a judge rejected Mr. Chavis' bid for reinstatement.

• Yale University officials said they had asked the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta to make a safety inspection of the laboratory where a scientist was infected with a rare tropical virus. The scientist was infected Aug. 8 while conducting research on the virus, called Brazilian Sabia, which can kill by causing severe internal bleeding. He apparently violated university safety rules by failing to report a spill of the virus in the lab and by moving about in the general public until Aug. 19, potentially exposing as many as 80 people to the virus, Yale officials said. No secondary infections have been detected.

• The swagsakes company Publisher's Clearing House has agreed with 14 states to clarify its contest mailings, after recipients complained about official-looking notices that seemed to label everyone a "finalist" or declared their eligibility for a "final round." Publisher's Clearing House agreed to pay the states \$490,000 to reimburse them for their two-year investigation. The agreement was announced between the company and Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Wisconsin, Tennessee and Texas.

• Nearly 1,000 people were evacuated as a hurricane, designated John, approached Johnston Island, a U.S.-held Pacific island that contains a chemical weapons incinerator.

UPI, NYT, AP, Reuters

## North Within Spitting Range of Senate?

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — As a call-in show host in Richmond egged him on before a live radio audience, the candidate for the U.S. Senate swigged a cup of water, then squirted it between the gap in his front teeth high into the air, hitting a target nearly 10 feet away.

"Bull's eye! Dead on!" said Oliver L. North, the former Marine lieutenant colonel, who still likes to prove he has that can-do spirit.

After months of dismissive attacks from pundits and fellow Republicans, Mr. North is finally having a good time running for the Senate from Virginia, and with good reason.

Perhaps because his detractors recognize they can do only so much to stop Mr. North now that he has his party's nomination and the criticism has subsided over his role in the Iran-contra scandal and his citation for contempt of Congress.

Mr. North is widely viewed as coming on strongest among the four candidates in this highly unusual race.

He has pulled even with Senator Charles S. Robb in the polls, with each getting about 30 percent, and is well ahead of the two independent contenders, former Governor L. Douglas Wilder and former State Attorney General J. Marshall Coleman.

Moreover, Mr. North had, by the end of

June, raised \$8.6 million in campaign contributions, as against \$2.5 million by Mr. Robb, a Democrat. He has been by far the most visible of the candidates, both in his television advertising and in appearances across the state.

And since winning the Republican nomination in June, Mr. North has picked up the support of established party members like former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada and former Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, who had been among his most outspoken critics earlier.

Some even venture to say that Mr. North is now the man to beat.

Mark J. Rozell, a political science professor at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia, who was once skeptical of Mr. North's appeal, is one of many analysts who have revised their views.

"I can say with a great deal of confidence there is one candidate who will not fade by Election Day, and that is Oliver North," he said. "He has the most committed, fervent following, and the best grassroots campaign. And he's getting the most media coverage because he's setting the agenda for the campaign, defining himself and his opponents."

Mr. North, 50, who has vowed to retire to the Virginia countryside if elected to two terms, is trying to do some image building. He wants to be liked.

As he told an audience Wednesday: "At the end of my two terms in the U.S. Senate,

I want the people of Virginia to think of me as an old shoe, very comfortable to be with."

Mr. North is a passionate speaker, talking of issues like the ravages of crime, and he lingers after events, looking for more hands to shake. He does not come off as a cocky Marine who won prominence after shredding documents about the secret supply operation he ran for the Nicaraguan contras against the demand of Congress.

"Oliver North is not the demon they created," Mr. North told his radio audience as he picked up one of his favorite targets, the press. "He's a good father. He's a human being. It's hard, sometimes, to get that message across."

Mr. North's biggest challenge is still to get that message across, to win over the people who do not believe that someone convicted of three felony counts — obstruction of Congress, destroying documents and accepting an illegal gift — should sit in the Senate, even though the convictions were thrown out on appeal.

"This is a kamikaze candidacy," said Stuart Stevens, a Republican media strategist. "The only way this guy can win is if he goes on camera and explains why he was convicted of a felony. But he continues to ignore it as if it didn't happen, as if he were some sort of Shenandoah populist who emerged from a military background to run against the system."

### Italian Tourists Shot in Florida

The Associated Press

KISSIMMEE, Florida — An Italian couple visiting the United States was shot several times in a robbery attempt in central Florida, the police say.

The man was in critical condition Thursday at Orlando Regional Medical Center, while the woman was listed in stable condition, a nursing supervisor said. The couple, in their late 30s, asked not to be identified.

The police said the couple were walking on a sidewalk when two men began following them. A third man was waiting in a car across the street. The two men forced the couple toward the car and a struggle ensued. Witnesses told the police that they heard gunshots, then saw the car speed away. The victims were found lying on the pavement.

## '65 Test Sent Radioactive Cloud Over Los Angeles

By Melissa Healy

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal agency's test of a nuclear-powered rocket in 1965 produced a radioactive cloud that drifted over Los Angeles before dissipating over the Pacific Ocean, according to a lawmaker who says the area's 6 million residents were used as human guinea pigs in the experiment.

Citing documents recently made public by the Energy Department, Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, said the radioactive cloud of nuclear material was a result of an "intentional accident" designed to monitor the effects of a malfunction aboard the rocket.

A panel of scientists and ethicists commissioned by Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary is investigating a range of radiation experiments involving humans between 1945 and the late 1970s. The panel is expected to recommend compensation and medical follow-up for victims.

In a letter to Mrs. O'Leary, Mr. Markey urged the secretary to refer the rocket test to the investigating panel for consideration as a human experiment.

If the panel accepts the experi-

ment as an episode of human experimentation, Los Angeles residents who can demonstrate that they were affected by the test could be eligible for some compensation.

The test was conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission, a predecessor of the Energy Department, with the assistance of the U.S. Public Health Service and a private contractor. It took place on Jan. 12,

### Russian Submarines Reappear in Atlantic

REYKJAVIK — Russian submarines have reappeared on patrol in the North Atlantic after an absence of two years, Icelandic officials said.

1965, and was what scientists called a "controlled excursion."

The rocket took off from a Nevada test site and burned off part of its radioactive core in a spectacle that scientists said "resembled a Roman candle."

Winds pushed the resulting cloud of radioactive debris southwest over Death Valley, and then onward over "the Los Angeles area," according to the documents.

The officials said the submarines had been detected "in the past few months" sailing west out of Murmansk and in international waters.

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## TENDER NOTICE

### MANAGED LEASED LINE NETWORK IN HUNGARY

The HUNGARIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO. LTD. (HTC) now invites sealed bids for the supply and supervision of installation of a Managed Leased Line Network (MLLN) in Hungary.

The MLLN, scheduled to be executed in 1995-96, will be a new, country-wide, digital, centrally managed overlay network to fulfill HTC's business customers' leased line demands for their corporate networks. The MLLN will operate on HTC's existing digital transmission (PDH) infrastructure through E1 and optionally E3 interfaces.

Planned service features of the overlay network are:

- End-to-end managed digital leased line services from sub-rate to super-rate transparent data speeds, framed E1, E3 and fractional E1 services, analogue voice transmission with signalling.
- The above range of services shall be extended in the near future with frame relay, ATM access, LAN-to-LAN, VPN (Virtual Private Networking) and other value added services for data, voice, video and multi-media application facilities.

Bidders are required to offer fully integrated system-solutions, based on a single Network Management System, 1/0 DMC's, flexible multiplexers and local loop driving and terminating equipment. The complete MLLN project will include 54 nodes country-wide and 26 nodes in Budapest by the end of 1996, of which 19 and 6 nodes, respectively, shall be established by the end of 1995.

Interested companies and consortia, who have the capability to complete this project may inspect the Tender Documents and may purchase them from 1st September, 1994 at the following address:

INTELTREDE CO. LTD.

Mrs. Márta Gabriella Tóth, Sales Executive  
Budapest, II, Medve utca 25-29, 1027 Hungary  
Tel.: (+36-1) 201-0054

Fax: (+36-1) 201-0017 or 201-0008

upon payment of a non-refundable fee of USD 400 (domestic companies shall pay HUF 44,000). Remittances shall be made to the account # 217-98931/2949-008 kept by Inteltrade Co. Ltd. with Citibank Budapest. The following reference shall be made:

Tender No. IT-204/TMG

The tender documents will be available upon presentation of the receipt of the effected remittance. Bidder may ask for mailing the Tender Documents to his address, if he sends the above receipt to Inteltrade and undertakes to pay the mailing costs.

Bids shall be delivered to the above address not later than 11:00 a.m. on 1st November, 1994.

All bids shall be accompanied by a bid security of not less than 300,000 USD or its equivalent in any freely convertible currency.

Only those bidders will proceed to the evaluation of their bids who meet the postqualification criteria which is stipulated in the Tender Documents.



## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SANTA FE  
MINISTRY OF WORKS, PUBLIC SERVICES AND LODGING, PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF ROAD SYSTEMS,  
PROGRAM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROAD SYSTEM FOR THE PROVINCE OF SANTA FE  
KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL BIDS FOR CONTRACTING THE EXECUTION OF WORKS



Official Budget: \$ 11,079,392  
Term of execution: 15 months  
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 3,600  
Opening: October 4, 1994  
Time: 11 A.M.  
Place for the Reception and Opening of the tenders: COMUNA DE VILA (Santa Fe Province) at the place and time set for said act.



Official Budget: \$ 4,398,370  
Term of execution: 10 months  
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 1,450  
Opening: October 7, 1994  
Time: 11 A.M.  
Place for the Reception and Opening of the tenders: COMUNA SOLDINI (Santa Fe Province) on the day and time set for said act.



Official Budget: \$ 3,269,000  
Term of execution: 12 months  
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 1,100  
Opening: October 14, 1994  
Time: 11 A.M.  
Place for the Reception and Opening of the tenders: COMUNA GOBERNADOR CRESPO (Santa Fe Province) until the day and time set for said act



Official Budget: \$ 9,492,690  
Term of execution: 18 months  
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 3,000  
Opening: October 6, 1994  
Time: 11 A.M.  
Place for the Reception and Opening of the tenders: COMUNA San Martín de las Escobas (Santa Fe Province) until the day and time set for said act.



Official Budget: \$ 7,923,000  
Term of execution: 12 months  
Price of the Bid Document: \$ 2,600  
Opening: October 11, 1994  
Time: 11 A.M.  
Place for the Reception and Opening of the tenders: COMUNA Villa Mugueta (Santa Fe Province) until the day and time set for said act.



Next Bids for the Program  
• Provincial Road N° 91, section: Bustinza - Totoras  
• Santa Fe Circunvalación Avenue, section: Highway AP-01 National Road N° 11 (North).  
• Provincial Road N° 39, stretch: San Javier - National Road N° 11, section: San Javier - Arroyo Salado Amargo.  
• Provincial Road N° 39 - stretch: San Cristóbal - Crespo, section: San Cristóbal - Km 25+000  
• Provincial Road N° 39 - stretch: San Cristóbal - Crespo, section: Km 25+000 - Río Salado.



## U.S. Policy on Cuba: Castro Holds the Key

But Neither Havana Nor the Refugees Seem Ready to Help Solve the Crisis

By Daniel Williams  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Clinton administration policy toward Cuba is adrift, and rescue for Washington is up to the unpredictable Fidel Castro and thousands of potential refugees.

The administration's radical shifts on treatment of refugees, undertaken largely to calm do-

face of congressional hard-liners and still harboring hopes of electoral gain in Florida, set aside such proposals. Instead, he in effect prolonged the policy of his predecessor, George Bush, holding that Mr. Castro would eventually fall.

All this puts Mr. Clinton in the uncomfortable position of depending on the kindness of strangers. Either Mr. Castro or the refugees must change their mind. Lacking incentives from Washington, neither has given indications of doing so.

The question of time is pressing because Washington has decided to lock up Cubans at Guantanamo until they can be repatriated to Cuba. For some, that could be a life sentence.

NEWS ANALYSIS

mestic immigration fears, have overturned policies toward Cuba built up over decades.

But the refugees keep coming, and the White House has outlined no clear strategy for where to head next. Its best bet, analysts say, is to persuade Mr. Castro himself to block the refugees from leaving, but the United States has little leverage to pressure him to do so.

In the meantime, the administration says it will hold out, even if it means keeping refugees locked up indefinitely. "We can manage the crisis for as long as necessary," said Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff.

Washington is unwilling to meet Mr. Castro's key demand, for talks. In fact, ignoring the long-standing advice of liberals in his own party, President Bill Clinton has adopted a more confrontational posture toward Cuba than his Republican predecessor.

Talks await democratization, the political equivalent of asking Mr. Castro to commit suicide. "Talks are not useful because this is not a problem to be resolved between the United States and Cuba," Mr. Tarnoff said in an interview. "Castro must listen to what his own people are saying."

The new policy on fleeing Cubans is burdened with contradictions. Proclaiming loudly that Mr. Castro would not be allowed to set American immigration policy, the administration has let him do just that.

The current crisis began when Mr. Castro had local authorities allow Cubans to set off on makeshift rafts and small boats across the 90-mile (145-km) Florida Straits. The resulting surge in refugees led the administration to halt admittance of Cubans.

In one sense, that represented a victory for Mr. Castro. He had long regarded easy entry for Cuban exiles to the United States as a source of instability in Cuba: People were always trying to leave.

By letting people flee, he basically told Washington that if it wants to accept Cubans indiscriminately, he can send over more than they can handle. They now are being sent to a rapidly swelling camp at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay in southeastern Cuba.

Mr. Castro has also demanded that the United States accept higher numbers of legal immigrants through its office in Havana. Attorney General Janet Reno said Wednesday that she was looking into ways of doing so.

The turnaround in immigration policy also unleashed political waves in Florida that led to a ratcheting up of economic and diplomatic pressure on Mr. Castro's government. Stung by complaints from rightist Cuban exile leaders in Miami that it was unfair to punish just the refugees, and not the government they fled, the administration eliminated exile visits to the island and banned gifts of money sent from the United States. Both steps were meant to stem the flow of hard currency into the country's economy.

The measures represented a rejection of recommendations that have been coming from middle-level State Department officials and some Democrats. They urged that Washington engage Mr. Castro, to avert either a chaotic surrounding his possible downfall or just the kind of crisis that is under way.

But Mr. Clinton, timid in the

## Anti-Kim Movement Discounted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SEOUL — A leaflet attacking North Korea's leader-designate, Kim Jong Il, seems to be the work of disgruntled individuals rather than a power group, officials in South Korea said Thursday.

A senior presidential official said there were no indications that Mr. Kim had had any problem succeeding his late father, President Kim Il Sung.

Western diplomats confirmed that leaflets against Mr. Kim had been scattered at several embassies in Pyongyang last weekend.

The leaflets, whose full contents are not yet known, contained a passage asserting, "No hereditary succession of power can be permitted in a socialist country."

Such criticism may have come from supporters of orthodox Marxism-Leninism rather than the so-called self-reliance ideology of the late president.

Some defectors from the North, kept in the custody of intelligence authorities before being presented to the public here, have said students scattered subversive leaflets.

Mr. Kim, 52, was groomed for more than two decades as his father's successor and continues to be hailed as such by Pyongyang's official media.

But he still has not been confirmed in key positions his father held until his death July 8. These are state president, general secretary of the Korea Workers' Party and head of the party's military commission.

Meanwhile, the Seoul Broadcasting System quoted an unidentified senior government official as saying that Pyongyang had stepped up ideology education among its cadres.

"This is an indication that after Kim's death, ideological confusion in the North is more serious than previously known," the official was quoted as saying.

Meanwhile, a Japanese Olympic Committee official on Thursday said he had been told that North Korea was withdrawing as host of next year's East Asian Games.

(AFP, Reuters)



Soon-to-be Cuban refugees tossing coins into the ocean. They are asking their goddess of the sea for safe passage.

## CUBA: As Exodus Continues, U.S. Rebuffs Castro on Refugee Negotiations

Continued from Page 1

States as well as us," said Mr. Castro, who took power in 1959.

The Cuban leader said the main factors fueling the exodus were the embargo and Washington's failure to allow in more Cubans who apply for visas in Havana.

President Clinton pulled the welcome mat from under Cuban refugees a week ago, but more than 10,000 have flooded out of Cuba since that announcement.

The Coast Guard said 476 Cubans were picked up before dawn Thursday in the Florida Straits.

Pentagon officials estimated Thursday how much it would cost American taxpayers to detain tens of thousands of Cubans and Haitian refugees at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba. They said it would cost \$100 million to prepare the base to hold 45,000 refugees, and \$20 million a month to feed and shelter them.

Mr. Tarnoff, who has been the State Department's chief voice on Cuba with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher on vacation, had a harsh reaction to Mr. Castro's speech, saying, "Once again, there was an attempt by the Cuban leader to lay

the responsibility for the crisis in Cuba at the foot of the United States."

"We simply reject that premise," he said, "and that is the reason that we do not believe it is useful to have a dialogue with Castro."

In turning down such talks, the administration is following the policy advocated by the Cuban-American National Foundation, the nation's most powerful Cuban-American organization, which favors a worldwide economic embargo of Cuba rather than negotiations.

## SENATE: Democrats Succeed in Winning Vote to Advance Crime Bill

Continued from Page 1

a barnyard, all right!" he shouted, and likened opposition arguments to manure.

On health care, the news for Mr. Clinton was not as sweet. The decision to send the Senate home appeared to reflect a growing reality: After months of public debate and private negotiations, no real progress has been made to bridge the gap between those who, like the president, favor firm steps toward universal coverage and those who do not, including many Republicans.

The House has already adjourned until after the Labor Day holiday Sept. 5, and the Democratic leader of that body, Thom-

as S. Foley of Washington, has said he is willing to consider a very narrow health insurance bill rather than pressing for Mr. Clinton's broader package.

Senate Democratic leaders cautioned that the time off would be used to continue negotiations among key Democratic and Republican senators, and an optimistic White House official declared Thursday: "I don't think going home is going to be the death knell of health care."

Mr. Clinton's chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, seemed resigned to the delay. "I think," he said, "it may be healthier for everyone to be able to take this break and to have the key parties continue to

negotiate in what I think will be a quieter atmosphere, which is probably what we need."

But many analysts see few prospects for a vote on health care before the November congressional elections. If that is true, the centerpiece of Mr. Clinton's legislative agenda for 1994 would be all but dead. And some Democratic members of Congress may be open to attacks from Republicans that they failed to deliver on their promise of health care reform.

According to one report, Mr. Clinton has discussed suspending debate on health care until next year with his key Democratic allies in Congress.

## PARIS: Significance of Liberation Is Again Apparent

Continued from Page 1

sent. Just as de Gaulle insisted that it was an all-French affair in 1944, it was an all-French occasion on Thursday.

Over the last week, ceremonies have recalled key moments of the Communist-led insurrection that eventually prompted tens of thousands of Parisians to build barricades across the city and turn against an enemy that, in Paris at least, had until then faced minimal resistance.

On Thursday night, before the fireworks display along the Seine and a massive "populair" celebration in the Place de la Concorde, it was the moment to honor General Leclerc's Free French forces, which landed in Normandy on Aug. 1, 1944, and, at de Gaulle's insistence, were ordered by the Allied command to take Paris.

Huge crowds were expected to turn out again on Friday to watch 7,500 children from across France symbolically reenact de Gaulle's triumphal march down the Champs Elysees on Aug. 26, 1944.

Indeed, it is a measure of de Gaulle's impact on modern French history, both as the head of a provisional government until January 1946 and later as president from 1958 to 1969, that French politicians are to this day still wrestling to inherit his mantle.

As a Socialist, President Francois Mitterrand always opposed him. But the two main contenders to succeed Mr. Mitterrand in May — Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur — are Gaullists, and both have sought maximum political advantage from this week's anniversary.

The politics of today, though, are little compared with the political maneuvers that preceded and accompanied the liberation of Paris. Before D-Day, de Gaulle had to fight Washington's desire to impose a military government on France as if it were an occupied territory. By mid-August 1944, as the Battle of Normandy was finally ended, he again had to insist that Paris be freed.

De Gaulle's suspicion of the Allies, though, was matched only by his distrust of the Communists, who dominated the Resistance in Paris. And when the National Police seized the police headquarters on Aug. 19, 1944, de Gaulle's greatest fear was that the Communists would liberate the city.

Until that moment, while many German officers and troops had already left the city, Paris itself had hardly stirred.

As late as Aug. 11, nine French Jews were arrested by the French police in Paris. On Aug. 16, collaboration newspapers were still published. And, although food was in short supply, sidewalk cafes were crowded.

But on Aug. 22, despite de Gaulle's call for patience, the insurrection of Paris began under the leadership of Henri Rol-Tanguy, a lifelong Communist now known by his nom de guerre, Rol-Tanguy. And, as the remaining 16,000 or so German troops sought refuge in a handful of military strongholds, de Gaulle finally won Allied approval for General Leclerc to take Paris.

In the battle of Paris, 1,500 French died, while some 3,200 Germans were killed and 12,800 captured. On the afternoon of Aug. 25, the German commander, General Dietrich von Choltitz, signed the surrender document. One hour later, de Gaulle was furious to see that, along with General Leclerc, Rol-Tanguy had also witnessed the signing.

But de Gaulle had already written the official history of the city's "unshakeable will to fight and conquer," of the way "it was liberated by its own effort united with the avant-garde of the French Army."

But it was perhaps Albert Camus who best explained the significance of events here 50 years ago. "Paris fights today so that France can speak tomorrow," he wrote.

## CHINA: Business Faces Dilemma Over Human Rights

Continued from Page 1

status in late May. Human rights groups want American companies in China to adopt a code similar to the Sullivan principles that pushed U.S. companies in South Africa to undermine racial segregation laws at the workplace, develop black housing and support black education and training.

Such a code in China would be able to guarantee decent working conditions, renounce prison labor and commit U.S. executives to actively promote human rights and lobby Chinese authorities on behalf of political prisoners.

The code would mean not only keeping people such as Mr. Gao on Chrysler's payroll, but also would call for executives such as Mr. Eaton to intervene on their behalf when they are detained.

That sort of action is far from the minds of most executives when they come to China seeking big contracts. When the DuPont Co. chairman, Edgar S. Woolard Jr., met with President Jiang Zemin here earlier this month, he did not broach the

subject of political prisoners or human rights.

"We have the exact same objective of improving the quality of life of people in China," Mr. Woolard said after the meeting. He added that it was "inappropriate for business people to be involved when governments are involved in these issues."

Many corporate executives say the business of business is business, not human rights. Norman P. Givant, a Shanghai-based American lawyer, calls a code of conduct "a foolish gesture" designed to "mollify domestic constituencies" in the United States and a form of "moral posturing."

"The image reminds me of American missionaries in the 19th century preaching to Polyannians to wear clothes," he said.

Robert A. Kapp, head of the U.S.-China Business Council, said that while he accepts the notion that "business has moral responsibilities," he rejects a corporate code of conduct as "redolent of old-style U.S. attitudes toward China; it assumes

that China's domestic social situation is America's to mold."

Many business leaders fear that a human rights stance would cost them opportunities in China. "A code of conduct would be viewed by the Chinese government as another attempt to influence Chinese domestic politics and would be detrimental to U.S. business," said Zhuang Nanbin, a public affairs executive for AT&T China Inc. "Our competitors, they don't have this problem."

Human rights advocates say U.S. companies need not fear retaliation because of the size of their investment in China and because the U.S. market absorbs about a third of Chinese exports. "They are in a position to use the considerable clout that they have," said Richard Dicker, Human Rights Watch associate counsel.

A handful of U.S. companies — especially those with name-brand products, including Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Nike Inc. — have adopted codes to protect their image. In 1993, Levi Strauss & Co. and Timberland Co. broke off business ties here because of human rights violations.

## Rwanda Rebel Head Is Hailed for Tactics That Defeated Hutu

By Steve Vogel  
Washington Post Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — When Paul Kagame, commander of the Rwanda Patriotic Front with the rank of major general, heard on April 6 that a plane carrying the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi had been shot down, he summoned his top commanders and told them to brace for trouble.

The unexplained plane crash was followed by a murderous campaign by extremists of the majority Hutu tribe within the government against Rwanda's 14 percent Tutsi minority. An estimated half-million Tutsi and moderate Hutu were slaughtered. In retrospect, the crash also was the signal for renewal of the country's quiescent but not forgotten civil war.

Within a day, General Kagame launched an offensive against the Hutu government from power, put an end to one of the country's most ferocious slaughters and trigger a refugee exodus of equally historic proportions.

In the process, General Kagame, 37, now Rwanda's vice president and defense minister, leaped from obscurity into modern military history.

In little more than three months, his Tutsi-led force defeated a government army that, at 30,000, outnumbered his guerrillas roughly 2 to 1 at the start of the fighting. The government army also was trained and equipped by the French military and had tens of thousands of armed Hutu militiamen in reserve.

Behind the rebel victory lay years of careful preparation and training, plus a campaign so tactically well executed and strategically clever that it is receiving attention from military schools, according to military observers.

"In my opinion, it will certainly be a useful tool in staff colleges on low-intensity warfare," said Major General Romeo Dallaire, the Canadian who commanded UN forces in Rwanda during the past year.

"Kagame is an intellectual figure. I would rate him as a first-rate operational fighter," said Colonel Jim McDonough, the commander of American forces in Rwanda and a former director of the U.S. Army School for Advanced Military Studies. "He understands discipline. He understands speed. He understands mobility."

By April 7, the day after the presidential plane was shot down, General Kagame was receiving numerous reports that a pogrom was under way against Tutsi and that the Presidential Guard had murdered Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana. A 600-man rebel contingent based in Kigali under a previous truce agreement was taking fire.

General Kagame said he ordered troops from four of his battalions to move to assembly points in northern Rwanda, territory controlled by the rebels since they first invaded, from Uganda, in 1990.

"I knew by the time they assembled, I would have assessed the situation to the point of making the decision to move or not to move," he said. "But of course, with every single hour

that passed, the situation was deteriorating. By the time we reached the assembly points, the country was already in chaos."

General Kagame decided to move, and the force headed south. A large government force of seven battalions was near the northern city of Byumba, but General Kagame bypassed it to the west.

The rebels took four days to cover the 40 miles to Kigali, moving entirely on foot and carrying their equipment on their backs. A second prong was directed eastward.

Throughout the war, all the rebel movements were on foot, and they fought with mostly East European weapons — reportedly obtained in Uganda — as well as with howitzers, mortars and recoilless rifles captured from government troops.

The government forces had modern French-supplied armaments in their arsenal, including armored vehicles and helicopters, but they soon ran short of ammunition and their stocks were not replenished — the result of a UN-mandated arms embargo put in place in May.

The rebels scored a key early victory: Despite heavy assaults by government troops, the outnumbered rebel battalion in Kigali managed to break out of its compound near the Parliament building and link up with rebel reinforcements.

Most observers of the war assumed that rebel forces were preparing an assault to capture the capital. But General Kagame had other ideas.

Much of the government force was concentrated in and around Kigali.

"If I put all my forces into Kigali, I would be sucked into pitched battles that would go on for a long time," General Kagame said. "I would lose my other objectives of capturing territory and saving the people."

At the same time, General Kagame put enough force into Kigali to harass government troops and prevent them from reinforcing other areas of the country out of fear that the rebels would then take the city.

While leading government forces to believe they were focused on Kigali, the rebel troops, whose numbers had grown to around 25,000 as the fighting continued, instead were sweeping through eastern Rwanda, moving south swiftly but careful to consolidate their advances.

As rebel forces in the east began an enveloping move below Kigali, putting a squeeze on the capital, diplomats and military observers realized a rout was on. Then it was a function of whether the rebels would stop, said one. They did not.

On July 4, with the government army collapsing, rebel forces captured Kigali and, to the south, seized the city of Butare. In the days that followed, hundreds of thousands of Hutu took flight as the rebels advanced on several fronts. More than a half-million fled the final rebel advance on Gisenyi, on the border with Zaire, where the Rwandan government had taken refuge.

The rebels declared the war over July 18.

## RWANDA: 'State of War'

Continued from Page 1

we are going beyond that degree."

In recent days, the French Red Cross suspended all its relief operations following death threats to its staff. The agency also postponed further aid flights into Goma.

Five looters caught stealing food were backed to death on Tuesday by refugees wielding machetes in the camp of Katsale, where 300,000 people are living.

Originally thought to be Zairians, they were later discovered to be Hutu militiamen stealing from their own people.

UN staff members have had rocks thrown at them and have warned that food riots could be imminent.

Kris Janowski, another spokesman for the commission, said: "The security situation has worsened considerably, and we are very concerned about the safety of our staff."

"The situation is almost out of control," (Reuters, AP)

## HUTU: In One Region, a Peaceful Life Is Returning

Continued from Page 1

The Tutsi here also feel safer. "I am not afraid, otherwise I would have left," said one of Miss Uwimamuna's neighbors, Cassida Mukarugero, who was holding her 18-month-old granddaughter.

The child's father — one of Mrs. Mukarugero's sons — was killed in April. Five of her six sons were killed, and two of her three daughters. So was her husband. They were Tutsi. The daughter who survived is married to a Hutu; her husband paid troops not to kill her.

"We are trying to forget the past," Mrs. Mukarugero said. The trauma for this village, as for the country, began after President Major General Juvenal Habyarimana died April 6 in a suspicious plane crash.

Within hours, Hutu militia forces and government soldiers began killing Tutsi and moderate Hutu who opposed the government. The killing started in Kigali, the capital, then spread.

Around April 13, the killings started in Bugarama, six miles south of here. Miss Uwimamuna said her father, Mesack Kamuzi, appealed to the provincial governor and local paramilitary commanders to stop them, but they did nothing, and her father was ordered to stay in his house in Shara. Other villagers also said that Mr. Kamuzi tried to stop the killings.

Elie Ruganintwali, 29, a theology student at the University of Rwanda in Butare who was in Shara on vacation, said residents conducted night patrols, Hutu and Tutsi together.

But by April 16 there was nothing they could do. More than 100 militia forces attacked

the village, coming up the dirt road from Bugarama. A truck filled with troops led the way. Mr. Ruganintwali said, followed by two columns of men on foot and another truckful.

He said he recognized some men as members of the Interahamwe, once a youth wing of the National Revolutionary Movement for Progress, the ruling political party at the time. But with arms and training from the Rwandan Army, the youth wing became a government militia.

"They killed my brother-in-law," said Vedaste Bakuru, 15, who was playing with friends Monday in front of Mrs. Mukarugero's mud-walled house. His family is Hutu, but his brother-in-law was Tutsi.

One of his friends, a 16-year-old named Michel Sibomana, said his brother had been killed because he was hiding a Tutsi friend.

Daniel Ndashyamba tried to protect the village schoolteacher, a Tutsi, and his children. The man's wife, who was found hiding in another Hutu's house, was killed. The militia also found the teacher in Mr. Ndashyamba's house, took him down into the valley and killed him, Mr. Ndashyamba said.

But Mr. Ndashyamba, who has four children of his own, was able to save five of the teacher's children. He took the two oldest boys, who were at the greatest risk, to Zaire, paying bribes at the militia checkpoints that were ubiquitous in those days.

"Soon we will go and get them and bring them back here," said Mr. Ndashyamba.

On September 6th, the IHT will publish a Sponsored Section on

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## From Rwanda to Cairo

As you look at those terrible photographs from Rwanda — the endless lines of refugees, the starving children — perhaps you wonder about the causes of this great tragedy. The Rwandan civil war is military, political and personal in its execution; but these activities are playing out in a particular context: a merciless struggle for land in a peasant society whose birthrates have put an unsustainable pressure on it. As recently as 1950, Rwanda's population was 2.4 million. This year, before the killing began, it was 4 million. Its birthrate is twice the worldwide average and three times that of the United States.

Since 1950 the world's population has doubled. In many countries that increase has been accommodated comfortably with ease and rising prosperity. But in the most fortunate countries are in the middle upper levels of the income scale, with expanding industries to provide jobs. Rwanda is typical of much of Africa, north and south, where the number of people has tripled since 1950. There are other recent examples on the continent of similar stress that has ended in disease, famine and war. And not only in Africa but elsewhere in the world. The total population of the planet, now about 5.6 billion, is rising on a path that will take it to 8 billion in one more generation, by

2025. Most of the newcomers will be born into the societies that are the least able to employ them. The World Bank estimates that about 70 percent of the increase will be in countries with average incomes of less than \$700 a year — that is, at best no richer than Egypt, where the United Nations conference on population will be held early next month.

One consequence of high birthrates in the poor countries and low rates in the rich ones is already very visible. The pressure of immigration on the rich is rising. The boat people trying to make their way perilously to Florida are only part of a much larger pattern. At the UN Cairo conference, the basic quarrel will be whether high birthrates constitute a threat requiring a worldwide response. The Vatican, many Muslim leaders, some American Protestants and some economists, among many others, argue vigorously that it is not.

They may be right regarding many parts of the world, but they are profoundly wrong about the countries where high birthrates aggravate extreme poverty. The way to judge the Cairo conference's work is to ask whether it will make any difference in the poorest countries — a list of about three dozen beginning with Rwanda, Iraq, Haiti and Nicaragua.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Misrule Batters Nigeria

The reckless soldiers who govern Nigeria seem to have a single response to anything that displeases them: Lock up everybody who is out of step, even if that means half the country. Since the country's independence, a question happens to be the most popular in Africa, a major exporter of oil and a volatile mix of a dozen cultures, 250 languages and three unstable regions, this martial misrule has to be of serious concern to Africa, Washington and the world.

It would appear that the army manual stipulates these rules for dividing, demoralizing and impoverishing a potentially great nation:

● If elections are held and voters favor the candidate least liked by the soldiers, then annul the election. That happened in June 1993 when the presumed winner was Moshood Abiola, whose victory would have ended a decade of military rule and for the first time allowed a transfer from the thriving southwest to serve as president.

● If the presumed winner refuses to accept defeat, then charge him with treason, hold him incommunicado and ignore court orders to produce him for a judicial hearing. That happened this June to Mr. Abiola, a wealthy entrepreneur and a Muslim whose generous benefactions have given him national standing and a national following.

● If newspapers publish what is obvious to everybody, that these steps have provoked an argument within the military, then silence them. This has happened to a

score of publications in Lagos, including the well-respected Guardian, depriving Nigerians of an outspoken free press that has tempered military rule during 24 of the country's 34 years of independence.

● If oil workers demand Mr. Abiola's release and call a strike, fire the union leaders. This happened after 90,000 oil workers struck, cutting by half the petroleum exports that account for fully 80 percent of government revenues. But the dismissed labor leaders went into hiding and the protest action continued.

How aggravating it must be to General Sani Abacha, Nigeria's exceptionally inept ruler, that none of this has worked. A defiant federal high court judge has reinstated the dismissed union leaders. The Academic Staff Union of Universities has closed all the country's colleges until the government recognizes Mr. Abiola's election. Banks remain closed in much of the country despite government threats to revoke their licenses.

All this has prompted fresh arrests of scores of prominent Nigerians, including former ministers and army commanders, and an order dissolving the 5-million-member Nigerian Labor Congress. At this rate, most of the country may soon be in jail, and the entire economy may stultify to a standstill. Before this happens, Americans can only hope that General Abacha, after deep thought, will finally locate a major source of Nigeria's miseries, and arrest himself.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Opportunity in Havana

Cuba thinks it sees a tactical opportunity in the outflow of its people toward the open sea and the American ships waiting there. Its ambassador to the United Nations hinted heavily on Wednesday that the stream of refugees would be permitted to continue until the United States agreed to negotiate an end to its sanctions against Cuba. That is an offer which the United States ought to seize and exploit.

The Cuban government argues that its people are fleeing because of the increasing hardships on the island, and that the hardships are created by the American blockade. Cuba cannot be the guardian of the U.S. borders, its ambassador plainly said, but it is always ready to parlay. The Clinton administration would be wise to accept immediately but insist on a wider agenda than the ambassador had in mind. It makes good sense to offer Cuba gradual relaxation of the sanctions in return for progress toward democracy.

Cuba is one government with which Washington has been unwilling to negotiate constructively over human rights. The United States is willing to trade (on a page scale) with China and to offer recognition even to North Korea. Why not Cuba? Because there are a great many Cuban-Americans who want to see American power used to force Fidel Castro out and who object furiously to any diplomatic relationship or overture that their view might seem to legitimize his regime. But the deteriorating conditions in Cuba are inflicting real misery on its people. Americans need to ask themselves what they want to pursue in Cuba — democracy or mere vengeance.

Some 70 American vessels are now at work plucking Cuban refugees off their boats. Thousands are already in American ships or at the Guantanamo

base. More are coming. At a White House briefing, the administration was asked whether these refugees are going to be kept in the detention camps until Mr. Castro has vanished. "Our policy is that they are to be detained for an indefinite period," an official answered. That is a troubling prospect.

Refusal to negotiate with Mr. Castro leaves the initiative wholly in his hands, enabling him to create spectacles like this exodus, risking many lives and, not incidentally, imposing an enormous diversion of attention on an administration that has other things to worry about. For the sake of the Cuban people, it is time to start bargaining with the Castro regime over civil rights and democracy. That might also prove to be the most effective way to push Mr. Castro out of power.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Yeltsin's Caution Is Welcome

President Boris Yeltsin's insistence that under no circumstances will Russia invade the breakaway region of Chechnya in the volatile Caucasus region is a tribute to his political intelligence. It shows an admirable measure of backbone in the face of a possible backlash from Great Russian nationalists who might fault him for failing to respond forcefully to the virtual secession of one of Russia's 89 republics and regions. "Intervening in Chechnya's affairs with force is out of the question," says Mr. Yeltsin. "This would be so messy and bloody that no one would get credit for the disasters that they successfully forestall."

— The Bangkok Post.

## Nuclear Black Market: Much Ado About Not Much

By Josef Joffe

MUNICH — Psst, wanna build a bomb? Come to Germany. It's hog heaven for plutonium, lithium and other goodies that go into the making of nuclear or even thermonuclear weapons.

Fortunately, that is poppycock, even though German authorities have counted 440 illicit nuclear deals since 1991. That is a startling number, but on closer inspection the incidents do not add up to Apocalypse Now.

It is grams and micrograms, a few drops of caesium here and a handful of lithium there. And the big haul that Munich police proudly presented this month — "the biggest-ever plutonium find in Germany, and probably in the world" — was not the real stuff.

It was 300 grams of mixed-oxide fuel, a blend of natural (non-bomb) uranium and plutonium that powers civilian reactors. A terrorist, even a state like Libya, would have a very hard time separating the bomb-grade plutonium from the rest of the fuel.

Earlier in the summer, the world was similarly shocked with tall tales of plutonium and uranium busts in Germany. On closer inspection, the catch turns out to be six grams of the one and less than one gram of the other. If you want to build a bomb this way, you would have to be very patient. Since your average terrorist

is not exactly a bomb Meister, he would have to acquire at least nine kilograms of pure plutonium metal. Even then, his problem would only begin.

The basic recipe he can get from a public library. After that, it is precision work of the highest caliber that only an advanced economy can master — machining a perfect plutonium sphere, surrounding it with a decent neutron-reflector, enveloping it with high explosives all of which must go off in the same millisecond to compress the core into a critical mass. Carlos could not do it, and neither could Libya.

So why the excitement that galvanizes European and American newsmagazines to lead with cover stories such as "Nukes for Sale" or "The Blackmailers' New Weapons"? Is Russia really flooding the market with bomb-grade material? And is Germany really the place where the likes of Iraq or Hezbollah are heading with their nuclear shopping lists?

Hardly. "The European market," a German expert told Newsweek, "consists almost exclusively of undercover policemen." The chief prosecutor of the city-state of Bremen confirms: "There is no evidence of a genuine market for plutonium in Germany." In other words, it is Amateur Hour rather than Armageddon — a story of countless sting operations netting desperate small-timers in search of instant riches.

An investigating commission of the German Parliament might well ponder why this is so — why the police and the secret services are creating a climate of doom in the name of law enforcement. Cynics have a quick answer. The government is pushing hard for legislation that would give the intelligence services extensive new powers of domestic surveillance currently not sanctioned by the constitution. What better way to convince the skeptics than to foster visions of imminent nuclear disaster?

But if there is a danger, it is neither clear nor present. Although it may well be true that corruption in Russia is rising while the state's grip is loosening, there is no evidence that bomb-grade material is slipping out of the country in significant quantities. Nor would this be very plausible. As a nuclear power, Russia has absolutely no interest in sharing its exalted place with the nuclear wannabes of this world. Yes, there is leakage from Russian laboratories and power plants, and some of the stuff ends up in Europe. But the last thing Boris Yeltsin will countenance is

the looting of well-guarded Russian plutonium stores for private gain and profit. Nor is there a real demand that would get the well-organized Russian underground into the game. Terrorists can wreak havoc much more cheaply with that blend of fertilizer and diesel fuel which almost wrecked the World Trade Center in New York. And rogue states are not interested in a few kilos of plutonium.

They don't want one or two bombs, which would invite deadly preemption, but a whole fuel cycle, which would yield nuclear independence and an arsenal large enough for dispersion and concealment. Nonetheless, Russia and the West should take notice. Sometimes, drops do presage a flood, and hence it is high time to put in place all those dams that we have discussed for years — from a functioning accounting system (there is none, in Russia) to physical safeguards installed at storage sites, border posts and airports. For nuclear disarmament is now releasing about 100 tons of pure plutonium a year. In the hands of experienced bomb makers, that is good for up to 20,000 bombs.

The writer is foreign and editorial page editor of Süddeutsche Zeitung. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Why Hafez Assad and Yasser Arafat Have to Be Taken Seriously

By Stephen P. Cohen

MONTREAL — Yasser Arafat makes all the decisions for the new Palestinian authority. This frustrates many Palestinians, the Israelis and virtually all foreign and world economic institutions.

President Hafez Assad is, of course, the supreme authority in Syria. Outsiders so much emphasize this fact that they have trouble believing that he has political constraints other than his own inhibitions and rigid positions.

Both leaders are determined to pursue peace by using the very ideas and methods that they have exploited to retain power in the long years of the conflict. They are convinced that their mastery of internal political complexities and of inter-Arab rivalries, and their careful modulation of the conflict with Israel, have enabled them to survive to this watershed.

Their peoples, including their harsh critics, share their basic assumption that only they can bring peace to their nations. Israeli and American officials are convinced that these leaders are essential. With Mr. Arafat, this acceptance is grudging; with Mr. Assad, it is grudging and respectful, but wary.

However, in light of Syrian and Palestinian Liberation Organization terrorism, Israeli and American public opinion understandably shares the grudges more than the acceptance. These Israelis and Americans believe that peace can succeed only if Mr. Arafat and Mr. Assad abandon their old methods and concepts.

Thus, while they acknowledge that Mr. Arafat is the decision-maker, they prefer to deal with his politically weak advisers. That is often a mistake, because the advisers, angry over Mr. Arafat's habit of using money, jobs and threats to control them, can and do provide advice that is more misleading than helpful.

Mr. Assad is admired for his strength, but his critics think that his conceptual world is rigid and outdated. His emphasis on a comprehensive peace is seen as empty rhetoric, with a touch of a dream of Syrian hegemony.

At most, it is accepted as a euphemism for Syrian influence in Lebanon. It is not seen as a shrewd, practical strategy for managing conflict, either within Syria or with Arab rejectionists. Mr. Assad's talk of popular support is dismissed by the West as a code word for iron-fisted control and intimidation.

The politics of an autocratic state are certainly not the politics of a democracy, but there are political processes nonetheless. Not only does Mr. Assad seek to maintain his monopolistic control over the multiplicity of military and security forces, he also strives to balance rival ethnic groups and regional interests. Most of all, his politics are the politics of maintaining the rationale for rule. Regimes can become captives of their own dogmas and claims.

If Syria is the "beating heart" of the Arab world, as Syrians always say, and is preeminent in the struggle against Israeli dominance, then Mr. Assad must explain his peace initiatives to cadres of activists who have followed that dogma.

The cynical are not as hard to deal with as those who believe too fiercely or those who have built their lives and livelihoods around the maintenance of the security state and the conflict.

Middle East peace is not arriving through the excitement of popular upheaval and overthrow of regimes, as in Eastern Europe. On the contrary, peace is a central part of a calculated policy to prevent such upheaval and chaos. It is a strategy of change to preserve the leaders' rule and to reinforce it as the barrier to extremism and internecine warfare.

Popular upheaval would mean that extreme anti-Western movements that invoke Islam would come to power. It would mean the eruption of ethnic and political rivalries that could tear the soci-

eties apart and wreak revenge against former ruling groups.

There would be no wave of democracy and pluralism led by enlightened critics of the regime and supported by emerging Western-oriented middle classes. These forces are not yet politically strong enough to win in a no-holds-barred struggle for succession.

The West's desire is to see authoritarian rule replaced by democracy and respect for human rights. We want state socialism and corruption superseded by open-market economies. But to condition our diplomacy in any way on the prospect of such transformations may slow the peace process and bring to power the most bitter enemies of peace and Western values.

Like it or not, the two key figures for the removal of the ideology of hatred toward Israel are Mr. Arafat and Mr. Assad, who pursue that enmity with great effectiveness and ruthlessness.

In Washington in July, King Hussein of Jordan provided a respite from this hostility. His formal agreement to end 46 years of enmity toward Israel produced a wave of good feeling in Israel and America. His benign image is due in part to his Western manners and style, which contrast sharply with Yasser Arafat's deliberately provocative image.

But the other side of King Hussein's image is his weakness as an enemy of Israel. This heightens the contrast with Mr. Assad's insistence on military strength and unabashed willingness to use force.

Still, the king has played a weak hand with panache, dignity and determination. Now that he has played it, the West must hurry to strengthen it.

Mr. Arafat exploits his own weakness by mastery and maddening brinkmanship, his unique brand of guerrilla diplomacy. He uses his one credible threat again

and again — that if he fails, the extremists on the left and right will rise and chaos will ensue.

Mr. Assad flaunts his ability to make war while seeking peace. But he can deliver peace. The burden is on him to show that it can be done comprehensively, relatively quickly and with Israel as a full partner.

We should listen with close attention to Mr. Assad's analysis. He has led Syria and the forces of rejection almost throughout the period since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. No one knows better than he how the logic and emotion of that rejection can be put to rest.

## Expect a Syrian-Israeli Breakthrough Soon

THE Assad regime urgently needs Western aid since the demise of its superpower patron, the Soviet Union, and the drying up of migrant remittances and financial assistance from the oil-producing Gulf states. The promise of U.S. financial rewards will reinforce the perception in Syria that it must make peace with Israel.

With the Palestinian and Jordanian breakthroughs, Syria is isolated; Hafez Assad can no longer pose as the representative of a united Arab front. He is fully aware of the new realities of Middle Eastern politics and his dwindling options.

He is playing hard to get, hoping to win further concessions from Israel and induce the United States to recognize the strategic role of Syria in regional security and stability. But he cannot afford a return to the status quo that would pit him against a new alliance of Israel, Turkey, the United States and most of the Arab states.

Mr. Assad is conscious of the intricacies of Israeli domestic politics. Collapse of Syrian-Israeli peace talks would bring to power a far less accommodating Likud-led government.

A number of developments suggest that the Syrian regime is moving steadily toward closing the final bloody chapter in Arab-Israeli hostilities.

Mr. Assad has embraced the formula "full withdrawal for full peace." A Syrian official has confirmed that indirect contacts with Israel have been established. The Syrian government has undertaken a deliberate effort to prepare the public for peace. And Mr. Assad has shown restraint by not opposing the Palestinian and Jordanian accords with Israel.

Mr. Assad and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin both now accept the basis for a settlement — territory for peace; and Mr. Rabin seems to be edging toward accepting Mr. Assad's "full withdrawal for full peace" formula.

economic strategies that fit his style of governing.

Israel's leaders are dealing with Arab leaders as they find them. Mr. Assad and Mr. Arafat have decided to make peace. There will be a time for different leaders with other values and practices that are closer to the West's. But we will never get to that promising next generation if we undermine today's leaders by burdening the present with our too lofty hopes for the future.

The writer is president of the Center for Middle East Peace and Economic Cooperation, a non-profit organization in Montreal. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## The Revisionists Err: The Bomb Was to Save Lives

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON — The brochure for the Enola Gay exhibit to open next year at the National Air and Space Museum here is but a foretaste of what we can expect on the 50th anniversary of the end of the war in the Pacific, after the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I think it is important, in part because I was involved.

My small role had to do with the estimates of casualties should the United States have to invade Japan. I followed movements of Japanese kamikaze units by use of intercepted and decoded enemy military messages.

That led to estimating what Japanese planes might be available to attack American troops wading ashore on Kyushu, the westernmost main island, on Nov. 1, the date set for what was code-named Operation Olympic. I have been through a mass of now declassified data in the National Archives. And I have read the revisionists' arguments that such estimates were wildly inflated and, anyway, the real issue is the immorality of the atomic bomb and the racism that dropping it on the Japanese supposedly implies. (I feel certain that it would have been used on Hitler and the Nazis had it been ready in time.)

Context is vital in judging history. My generation can never forget the ferocity of Japanese defenders, from Guadalcanal through the Philippines to the Marianas and, especially, Okinawa.

Indeed, the costly battle for Okinawa was on everybody's mind, from Harry Truman, the new president, down to me, a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps working in the Pentagon. Why? Because the kamikaze attacks on our ships had extracted a terrible toll.

Kamikaze attacks sank some

30 vessels and damaged 368. More than 12,000 Americans died in taking Okinawa. The Japanese had 110,000 military and perhaps 150,000 civilian deaths, many of them suicides.

The Kyushu invasion was set for May 25, 1945, just after the German surrender in Europe. That casualties had long been on the leaders' minds is demonstrated by a passage from the autobiography of the journalist Joseph C. Harsanyi. He tells of walking into the White House office of Admiral William Leahy, Roosevelt's chief of staff, around Feb. 1, 1945, to be greeted with: "Harsanyi, how do you think the American people would react to half a million casualties on the beaches of Japan?"

That was well before Okinawa. More precise casualty estimates were worked up for a White House meeting, called by Harry Truman, on June 18 as the Okinawa struggle was ending. It was at this meeting that, according to the minutes, President Truman said he hoped "that there was a possibility of preventing an Okinawa, from one end of Japan to the other."

Admiral Leahy reported that in capturing Okinawa, U.S. troops "had lost 35 percent in casualties." The assault force planned for Kyushu numbered 766,700, and 35 percent of that — which Admiral Leahy said "would give a good estimate of the casualties to be expected" — would have come to more than 268,000.

General George C. Marshall, the army chief, extrapolated the casualty figure to conclude that defeating Japan, after landings in Kyushu and the main island of Honshu, would cost 500,000 to 1 million lives. Secretary of War

Henry L. Stimson used those figures. Harry Truman spoke after the war of a possible 250,000 dead and 500,000 wounded, his justification for using the atomic bomb to end the war without a terribly costly invasion.

From the Potsdam Conference in Berlin on July 18, 1945, Harry Truman wrote to his wife, Bess, that Josef Stalin had then agreed to enter the Pacific war on Aug. 15. To this, the president added: "I'll say that we'll end the war a year sooner now, and think of the kids who won't be killed." This evidence does not fit the revisionist thesis that the United States used the bomb, in part at least, to intimidate the Soviet Union. It

was used to prevent casualties. Estimates surely were wobbly, but I think they were reasonable. That opinion derives, in part, from my inspection of Kyushu and its mountainous terrain and shallow beaches shortly after the surrender, plus interrogation of Japanese military personnel by myself and others. We were part of the U.S. Strategic Bomb Survey.

The Enola Gay dropped its bomb on Aug. 6, and the Soviets, scenting war's quick end, came in two days later, ahead of their promised date of Aug. 15. They wanted a piece of the Japanese empire and a say in Japan's future.

The writer covered local, national and international news for The Washington Post for 23 years.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Neglected Grave?

PARIS — The rumors that the grave of Guy de Maupassant, in the Montparnasse cemetery, has been neglected are altogether unfounded, and Mme. d'Harnois de Blangues, aunt of the late novelist, who visited it yesterday [Aug. 26], states that it is daily covered with fresh flowers. Only a plain wooden cross surmounts the grave, which is not to be the final resting place of the great writer. Permission has been obtained for the transportation of the remains to Père Lachaise, where a monument worthy of the reputation of the dead will be erected over them.

### 1919: Silesians' Future

PARIS — The old allies of the Huns — artillery, incendiary and mortar — have again been called into play, this time not for military purposes, but with a po-

litical object. The population of Upper Silesia, by the terms of the Peace Treaty, is to decide by a plebiscite whether it will remain under the German jackboot of will be reunited to Poland. There is no room for doubt as to what the result of the plebiscite would be if it were carried out without pressure being applied by the boot.

### 1944: Battle for Paris

PARIS — American and French columns fought their way into the center of Paris today [Aug. 25] and received a thunderous welcome from her citizens as they opened battle with Germans and Vichy militiamen still entrenched in important strongholds. The Allied troops entered the city from the south, and almost immediately as they reached the beautiful Luxembourg Gardens, the Nazis and the collaborationist militia opened fire.



International Herald Tribune

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## O P I N I O N

Clinton's Strategic 'Plan'  
Is Hot Air and Pretense

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration's most revealing policy document, laying out "the national security strategy of the United States," no less, has been kept secret by the feistily clever device of making it public.

Issued a month ago in the dead of night, the blue-covered "National Security Strategy of Engagement and Enlargement" was dubbed "the En-En Document" by engaging reporters and enlarged pundits.

The struggle over naming the policy engagement (a Gary Hart term favored by the State Department) vs. enlargement (a Tony Lake term favored by the National Security Council staff) was resolved in a quintessentially Clintonian way: Both are used, conjuring a vision of involved timesecence.

But when a president signs off on a 25,000-word exposition of his global strategy, attention must be paid.

Some of it is silly political posturing. "With U.S. leadership, NATO has provided the muscle that is helping to bring about a peaceful settlement in the former Yugoslavia." Some leadership; some muscle.

The En-En Document deserves academic dissemination and respectful or infuriated analysis by think tanks. It can serve as the basis for "great debate" hearings when Richard Lugar of Indiana becomes chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in January.

That's because the strategy has become so determinedly anti-controversial that it should provoke controversy. By examining its drafting, we can see its policy evolution.

In an early version of the document, this line led a paragraph in the president's cover letter: "Ultimately, the strength of our security derives from the strength of our values." Gutsy human-rights rhetoric.

In the final version, perhaps after the decision on China's most-favored-nation trade status, a line from a pragmatist was brought up from below as a substitute: "Our national security strategy reflects both America's interests and our values."

The following fix illuminates a switched emphasis: "We believe that our goals of promoting democracy, protecting our security, and enhancing our economy are mutually supportive" was changed, at perhaps the highest level, to "We believe that our goals of enhancing our security, bolstering our economic prosperity, and promoting democracy are mutually supportive." Different priorities.

A section on European defense, undermining NATO with a controversy-averse Partnership for Peace, invites debate. "In keeping with our strategy of enlargement, PFP is open to all former members of the Warsaw Pact as well as other European states... with PFP the best path toward NATO membership."

That means we are pretending to plan to invite Russia to join NATO, an organization that exists to protect Europe from Russia. The strategy, as stated, is an absurdity. Mr. Clinton's Partnership for Peace is a device to avert debate about admitting Poland, Ukraine and other East European states into NATO now.

"The aim of NATO's future expansion, however," according to En-En, "will not be to draw a new line in Europe further (sic) east, but to expand stability, democracy, prosperity and security cooperation to an ever-broader Europe."

That is strategic hot air. As Henry Kissinger writes, "The administration's Atlantic policy is creating two categories of frontier in Europe: those that are guaranteed are not threatened, and those that are threatened are not guaranteed."

The forum for talk of bringing "security cooperation to an ever-broader Europe" already exists in the 52-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Russia and its former satellites are part of that UN-minus-the-Third-World.

But NATO is an Atlantic military alliance with a clear purpose to subsume Germany and keep Russians in Russia. It works; it should now include the countries most at risk from any future Moscow yearning to visit the irredentist twice a year.

Foreign relations debaters should use "Engagement and Enlargement" as their text. The near-final draft rang with resolution: "Our national security requires the patient application of American will and resources, and, at times, lives."

The printed version, formally signed by William J. Clinton, recoiled from such boldness: "and, at times, lives" was stricken out.

The New York Times

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Another Algeria Scenario

Regarding "Why the Stakes Are So High in Algeria" (Opinion, Aug. 13) by Daniel Pipes:

Mr. Pipes's scenario for North African and potentially European apocalypse at the hands of Algeria's so-called fundamentalists begs for a bit of calm and common sense.

While he offers many reasons to take the crisis in Algeria seriously, they do not include the obvious one: When the Algerian government annulled the results of the 1991 election, many a peep of protest was heard from the West.

By supporting the Algerian government in a complicity of silence (and now in France by active repression of its foes) Western statesmen seriously er. They have taken sides in what Mr. Pipes calls the second battle of Algiers, when they need only have supported the maintenance of the democratic process.

But another scenario, far more prosaic, is just as plausible as Mr. Pipes's descent-into-apocalypse reasoning. It begins with new elections, such as the Islamic Salvation Front had won. The "fundamentalists," with an outright majority, form a government. Facing internal division, and bowing to strong pressure from the West and vigorous protests inside Algeria, the new government maintains most established liberties, but does not manage the economy well.

Come the next election, a reformed party of the left returns to power, with a program designed to create jobs and stimulate foreign investment. This may be a simplistic

gloss on a complex situation, but it is the sort of managed and measured competition for power that will in the long run ensure human rights and economic opportunity.

TREVOR DICKIE,  
Oxford, England.

## Let the Cubans Decide

For those of us who have lived and worked in Cuba, the recent events in Cuba are particularly tragic and could have been avoided.

The blockade of Cuba should have been lifted years ago; it should not now be reinforced. Lifting it would allow Cuban society to evolve, to change their political system without forcing the island's government to take a revolutionary stance.

Tightening the blockade will only prepare Cuba for bloodshed and civil war. The U.S. administration has lost sight of the fact that Cuba is an independent state with an educated population able to decide its own future. The United States has no authority to impinge on Cuba's sovereignty or its right to take its place among other island nations in the Caribbean basin.

NICOLAS SAPIEHA,  
Panjim, India.

## In Clinton's Defense

By what bizarre logic do some of your columnists figure that if President Bill Clinton's crime and health proposals fail to pass through Congress, it should be his Democratic Party that will suffer in future elections? Surely the resulting opprobrium will fall on the Republican Party.

Slowing Down: From 100  
To Zero in the Milkweeds

By Ellen Goodman

CASCO BAY, Maine — I arrive here coasting on the fumes of hi-octane anxiety. The split-second timing of my daily life has adhered to my mood like a watch strapped to a wrist.

Behind me is a deadline met by the skin of my teeth. A plane was late. A gas tank was empty. A boat was missed.

The carry-on baggage of my workaday life has accompanied me onto the island. An L. L. Bean bag

But finally, this morning, walking down the country road at a distracted, aerobic, urban speed, I brake for butterflies.

I am aware suddenly of four monarchs in full orange and black robes at their regal work. They have claimed a weedy plot of milkweeds as their territory.

As I stand absolutely still, these four become eight and then 12. My eye slowly adjusts to monarchs the way it adjusts to the dark or the way you can gradually see blueberries on a green bush.

There are 20 butterflies harvesting a plot no bigger than my desk. There are 30 in a space smaller than my office. The flock, the herd, has followed their summer taste buds onto my island, the way native tribes once came here for the clams. They leave as suddenly as summer people.

The monarchs allow me, a commoner, to stand among them in the milkweeds while they work.

I feel foolishly and deliciously like some small-time anthropologist, some down-home Jane Goodall, pleased to be accepted by the fluttering royals.

I am permitted to watch from inches away. For half a minute, one monarch chooses my baseball cap as his throne. For half an hour I am not an intruder but part of the native landscape.

I remember now the lines of poetry I read in the icy dead of last winter. After watching two mockbirds spinning and tossing "the white ribbons of their songs into the air," Mary Oliver wrote, "I had nothing / better to do / than listen. / I mean this / seriously."

Such moments are rare in our world of Rapid Eye Moments.

We have been taught to hurry, to scan instead of read, to surf instead of watch.

We can go from zero to a hundred miles an hour in seconds — but only by leaving the natural world in the dust.

We pride ourselves on speed, and forget that time goes by fast enough. The trick is to slow down long enough to listen, smell, touch, look, live.

At long last, the faxes and phones and ties all disconnect. And for a summer afternoon, surrounded by monarchs, I know this: I have nothing better to do than watch. I mean this seriously.

The Boston Globe

## MEANWHILE

full of work, a fax machine, a laptop with a modem.

I have all sorts of attachments to the great news machine that feeds me its fast food through the electronic stomach tube.

Fully equipped this way, I tell myself that I can get an extra week away. And so I spend that week wondering why I cannot get away.

For days I perform the magic trick unique to my species. My head and my body are in two different places. Like some computer-generated animation, my body is on an island where the most important news is the weather report. My head is on the mainland of issues, ideas, policies. My body is dressed in shorts, T-shirt, baseball cap. My mind is in a suit, pantyhose, heels.

I am split across the great divide between this place and the other. Neither here nor there.

The desk chair is full, the hammock empty. On the road, I am able to see the brown-eyed Susans and Queen Anne's lace only in my peripheral vision. My focus remains elsewhere.

I feel like a creature of the modern world who has learned to live much — too much — of the time on fast-forward. And to pretend that it is a natural rhythm.

What would Charlie Chaplin make of these Modern Times? Our impatience when the computer or the ATM machine "slows" down, or when the plane is late. The way many of us have learned to do two things at once, to ratchet up our productivity, that buzzword of the era, as if life were an assembly line.

In some recess of this modern-times mind-set, I thought I could be on vacation and at work. Instead, these two masters wrangle for custody over me and I learn that there are two things you cannot do at once: something and nothing.

LESLIE SCHENK,  
Chevilly-Larue, France.

Regarding the editorial "Enter the Floating Waffle" (Aug. 24):

The New York Times asks why the cartoonist Garry Trudeau has begun to take aim at President Bill Clinton. Clearly Mr. Trudeau has become infected with the disease afflicting the rest of the press. The symptoms: lack of even-handedness, sudden paralysis when any Clinton effort succeeds, and a tendency to a forked tongue.

DEBORAH BURTON,  
Vacallo, Switzerland.

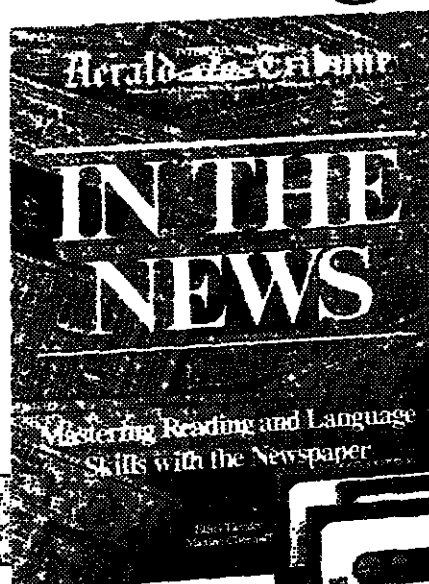
## The Sun in Their Eyes

Regarding "The Galilean New World Offers an Opportunity to Seize Quickly" (Opinion, Aug. 17):

It was Copernicus, not Galileo, who moved the Earth out of the center of the solar system; to both men, the sun was at the center of the cosmos. Not until the 1930s did the work of the American astronomer Harlow Shapley demonstrate that the sun was a great distance from the center of our galaxy.

JAY M. PASACHOFF,  
The Hague.

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Roberto Alagna in Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette": Ringing high notes and conscientious, boyish charm.

## In Search Of Diana of Ephesus

Diana of Ephesus is in a museum in Naples, but she comes in a variety of sizes in airports and other shops around the world.

## French Voices, a New Generation

By John Rockwell  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The travails of French opera have become almost a cliché by now, and the abrupt dismissal of Myung-Whun Chung as music director of the Paris Opéra would only seem to confirm the cliché.

Never mind that this seems to have been a pure power struggle and that the winner, Hugues Gall, the designated director of the company, is a man of proven taste and vision. It still looks in the short run like yet another "proof" that when it comes to opera, the French haven't a clue.

The stereotype is this: Despite some strong (Berlioz, Bizet, Offenbach) or at least appealing (Gounod, Massenet) composers in the 19th century, French operas began to decline even before the general crisis of operatic composition in the 20th century, and French singing began to unravel after World War I.

All of this played against a backdrop, the cliché concludes, of French indifference to music in general. A coda to the cliché was this: While hurling money at the arts in the 1980s, the Socialists under Jack Lang as minister of culture revealed a particular incomprehension about opera.

The supposed white elephant of the Opéra Bastille became a symbol of that incomprehension. Yes, provincial opera houses were rebuilt and revitalized. Still, French opera performance was more marked, this string of assumptions concludes, by glitzy stage direction and design than by solid musical accomplishment.

But as two recent performances suggest, France at last could be developing a generation of world-class singers. If true, the impact on the neglected French repertoire should be marked.

The performances in question were Roberto Alagna's *Roméo* in a Toulouse production of Gounod's "Roméo et Juliette," seen at the Opéra Comique in Paris in late spring, and Natalie Dessay's Queen of the

Night in the William Christie-Robert Carlen production of Mozart's "Zauberflöte" at the Aix-en-Provence festival in July.

These are both singers in their 20s who are clearly poised to make a mark on the world, certainly on that part of the world to which the Metropolitan Opera in New York can lay claim. Dessay is to make her Strauss debut as the Flakornelli in Richard Strauss' "Ariadne" in October. Alagna is in negotiation to appear as Rodolfo in "La Bohème" in the 1995-96 season.

What makes them interesting is sureness of technique. Alagna, who is of Sicilian ancestry, is a French tenor more in the Georges Thill mode than in earlier guises. That is to say, he sings top notes with plenty of chest tone in the best Italian verismo style, rather than floating them out in a subtle blend of head and chest tones. He is capable of ravishing soft singing as well as ringing high notes, and has a conscientious, boyish charm as an actor.

Dessay is an even more accomplished technician. As Olympia in Offenbach's "Contes d'Hoffmann" at the Bastille two seasons ago, and this summer in Aix, she handled, fearlessly, difficult coloratura singing with sweet, sure-footed ease.

This is not a raw talent about to be undone by premature success, but a well-

grounded, musical singer who attests to a new solidity in French training.

They may of course be two isolated stars in an otherwise dim and dowdy firmament. But three seasons of opera-going in France have suggested otherwise. A list of names could be assembled, from the dramatic soprano Françoise Pollet to the baritone Jean-Philippe Lafont to a host of early-music specialists who came of age under Christie.

There is indeed a healthy horde of good young singers in France today, active in the provinces and increasingly in Paris, at the Opéra Comique (which is a kind of forum for successful provincial productions), at the Théâtre du Châtelet and at the Opéra's two theaters.

What effect are they likely to have on international repertoire? For decades, a few hoary staples aside, French repertoire has languished, even in France. There has been something of a Berlioz fad, but that speaks to him, not to his country of birth.

Now, with a proliferation of singers interested in their native French repertoire, confident in the language and encouraged — through French stage revivals and government-subsidized recordings — to learn the roles, it should be easier for foreign houses to program French works.

Certainly the heretofore nearly unknown field of French Baroque opera has been brought to a new level of international recognition by Christie and all the conductors and singers he has spawned.

French record companies have anticipated what is likely to happen in theaters, with unusual projects often based on pioneering concert performances presented by France Musique, the state classical radio station, or on specialist festivals by champions of exotic French repertoire.

French 19th-century operas offer a wealth of beauty, sensuality and subtlety, variants of European-wide patterns but also audibly indebted to the special qualities of the French Baroque. And they can be heard at their best only when articulated by native practitioners of the language.

### HEAR THIS

■ With a proliferation of topless bars, all-nude, bring-your-own-booze joints and a nude steakhouse, Longview has become known as the sex capital of Texas — to the chagrin of some residents who are videotaping customers frequenting the nightspots. Other bars, hoping to attract patrons who like their bourbon straight, without sex, advertise "fully clothed waiters" and "fully clothed dart tournaments."

## THE MOVIE GUIDE

### Color of Night

Directed by Richard Rush.

U.S. Bruce Willis has packed away his pistol for the role of a dispirited psychologist in "Color of Night," a convoluted psychosexual thriller. Willis plays Bill Capa, a Manhattan psychotherapist who quits his practice when a patient leaps to her death from his skyscraper office. As a pool of blood seeps from her body, Capa realizes he can no longer see the color red and is destined to re-

main colorblind until he is atones for his mistakes. He travels to Los Angeles to forget at the home of a colleague, Bob Moore (Scott Bakula), who confides that he has been receiving death threats. He suspects the threats are coming from one of the members of his Monday night therapy group, who serve not only as suspects but also as comic relief. Shortly afterward, Moore is found stabbed to death. The investigating officer insists that Capa take over the "squirrel farm" and

thus unmask the culprit. It comes as no surprise — not much here does, really — when Capa becomes the killer's new target. "Color of Night" marks Richard Rush's return as director more than a decade after the release of "The Stunt Man." He manages to give this illogical, overstuffed and understructured story some edge and flourish, but finally nothing can distract us from its sheer silliness. Certainly not Bruce in his birthday suit. (Rita Kempley, WP)

**The Advocate**  
Directed by Leslie Megahey, U.K.

Set in 15th-century France and featuring a dignified English cast, "The Advocate" begins with what looks like a pretty fair Monty Python moment. A man is fitted with a noose, about to be executed for having had "carnal knowledge of the she-ass here present." By his side, and also about to be

hanged, is a sexually complicit donkey, since this story is set at a time when animals and inanimate objects could be tried under civil law. When a last-minute pardon arrives, it's not for the man but for his impassive consort. Unfortunately, "The Advocate" proves not to be particularly playful about such events. As an earnest, leeringly ribald foray into arcane legal history, with an emphasis on four-legged defendants, its main selling points turn out to be crassness and curiosity value. And for all its legal exotica, this film is so ordinary in visual style and basic story line that it holds few surprises. "The Advocate" gets a high gloss from the presence of actors like Ian Holm, as a priest; Donald Pleasence, as the weary prosecutor; Nicol Williamson, as an acid-tongued feudal lord; and Colin Firth, a pleasantly urbane leading man. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

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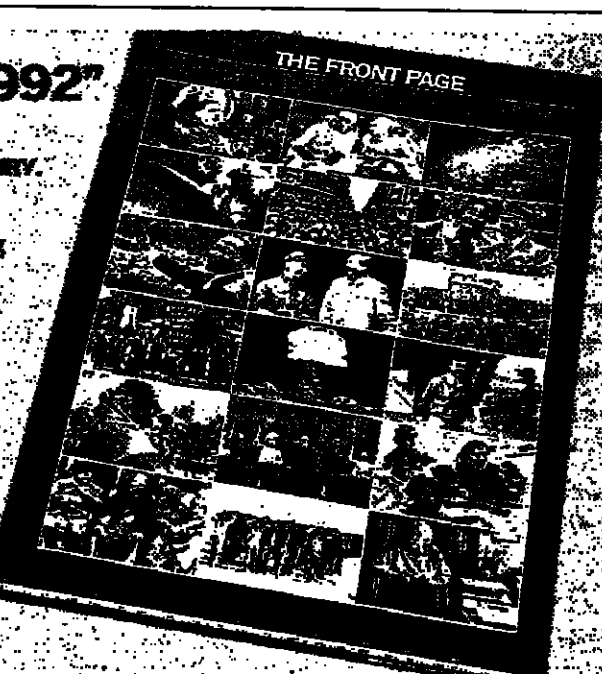
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tains some flickering reminder of the original's power.

This is the goddess with the commanding attribute of rows of multiple breasts. Obviously connected to fertility, this Diana — Artemis in Greek — was the ruler of everything and the mother goddess, despite the attribute of permanent virginity.

Her Ephesian incarnation has a tubular lower body, lions on her arms, animals and bees on her skirt — altogether unlike more familiar Dianes like François Boucher's darling naked blond nymph with dairy feet.

Even more confounding is the scholarly proposal that the "breasts" the Ephesian Diana wears in such profusion are actually not breasts but bull's testicles. In 1979 a classicist named Gerard Seitel pointed out that none of her appendages had nipples, that the steer and its testes were symbolic of fruitfulness, and that there was an altar at Ephesus large enough to sacrifice a steer on.

In short, for centuries the world has misunderstood the goddess, whose cult figure was in effect a kind of cross-dresser at the most basic level.

From the Renaissance on, artists have depicted her complete with her breasts and her putative breasts. Raphael painted her in the Vatican. Cellini put her on the base of his Perseus. Hogarth made a merry picture of putti drawing her

statue, and Tiepolo tucked her into one of his pictures.

More recently, Louise Bourgeois alluded to fertility and the animal kingdom in a sculpture called "Nature Study," a headless beast with several very human breasts.

She was worshiped in some form from paleolithic times on, and if art and souvenirs are any indication, in a way still is. The first image ever found of the mother goddess, in Turkey, dates to 6,000 B.C., give or take a couple of hundred years.

Greeks who had colonized the western coast of Turkey by 1,000 B.C. simply appropriated her and incorporated many of her attributes into their own gods. First they identified her with Cybele, who went about accompanied by lions, and finally with Artemis.

By the first century, travelers and devotees who journeyed to Ephesus could buy little silver goddesses and little silver models of her temple. One ancient author says that at the end of the festival of Artemis, small silver images of her were placed on the temple steps for people to kiss.

St. Paul nearly ruined this trade by preaching in Ephesus that there were no gods made by human hands. A silversmith named Demetrius, who specialized in images for pilgrims, called a meeting of artisans and craftsmen and created an uproar. Paul left town.

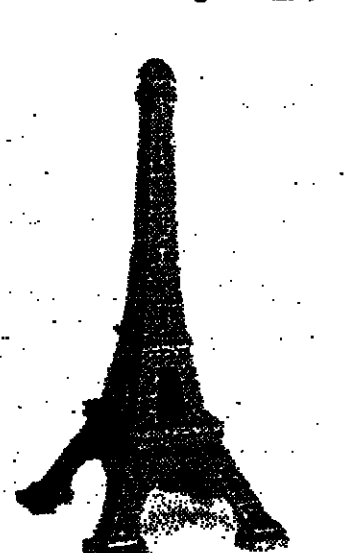
In Ephesus today, only the barest traces of Diana's great temple remain, but the wealthy city where she resided has been painstakingly excavated and some of it meticulously and sumptuously restored.

MUCH of the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome still lives in present-day Turkey. Christian pilgrims during the Renaissance and afterward were once again keen to own some little reproduction of whatever holy icon they had traveled far to see.

The closer the image was to the original, the more of its power it might absorb, but every image that came from the holy place and looked something like the holy object had a certain power.

At religious sites, such images still do. Secular pilgrimages do not hold the traveler in the same spiritual grip, but even vacationers are seeking some degree of wonder and a way to reproduce some semblance of the experience in photographs or knickknacks.

The German philosopher and critic Walter Benjamin thought that mass reproduction robbed art of its aura, but it is precisely some trace of that aura that persuades tourists to cough up a few dollars for a great work of art that has evidently been copied by elves wearing mittens.







## High Tech Meets Gracious Dining

By David Karp  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — They may evoke images other than personal service and culinary artistry, but computers and electronic systems are transforming the workings and ambience of restaurants.

• The Prohost paging network, developed by Dallas-based Rock Systems, equips customers, waiters, cooks and managers with wireless message devices worn on the wrist. Among the possibilities: diners buzz waiters, a computer tells the cooks that they're taking too long to prepare food, or the manager sends a "happy birthday" message to a customer.

• At Zoe in Manhattan's SoHo, a computer is used to post the day's specials and to keep track of what sold well the previous day. Waiters tell the kitchen to pay special attention to a VIP's order by using the computer to mark the order "Elvis."

• The Dive, Steven Spielberg's new submarine-themed restaurant in Los Angeles, gives diners coasters with red lights that blink to signal when their tables are ready.

• At Jose Tejas, a Tex-Mex restaurant in Iselin, New Jersey, that often has a two-hour wait on weekends, diners are given papers that vibrate when their tables are ready. To keep guests from walking off with the devices, the restaurant holds a driver's license or other identification.

At the heart of these changes is the point-of-sale computer, which was introduced in the United States in the early 1980s. According to a 1992 survey by the National Restaurant Association, 64 percent of table-service restaurants with average checks of \$25 or more used the systems, up from 40 percent in 1990.

Typically, after taking a table's order, a waiter goes to a computer terminal and uses a keyboard or touch screen to enter the number of diners, table location, dishes selected, and any special instructions. The order is printed out in the kitchen,

and the food is routed to the appropriate stations. An expediter, often the executive chef or the sous-chef, coordinates the preparation and assembly of the order, relying on the waiter to signal when it's time to set up each course.

A smoothly running point-of-sale system improves efficiency in many ways. Waiters spend more time in the dining room. Printed orders eliminate mix-ups

said Karen Waluck, who owns Chantrelle with her husband, David, the chef.

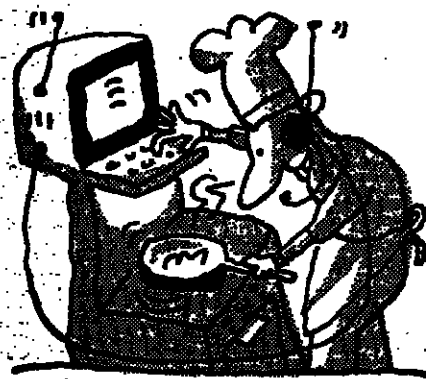
Only a few U.S. restaurants so far have invested in hand-held point-of-sale units, theoretically the most direct method of conveying orders. More than 150,000 of the hand-held units are in use in family restaurants in Japan, where the passion for speed and reverence for technology has overcome any reluctance to computer devices at the table. In the United States, the high cost has limited their use to settings where waiters must cover long distances to get to the kitchen.

Point-of-sale technologies often originate in fast-food chains, which operate on slim margins and are always looking for ways to cut costs, and then "trickle up" into full-service restaurants. Consumer-activated touch screens, which have been installed at more than 100 Arby's franchise restaurants, offer the equivalent of automatic teller machines in banks.

"When customers get familiar with them they like them, because they know that they can get in and out fast," said Paul Siegel, the president of Management Information Support, which owns those Arby's franchises. Within a few years, he said, customers will be able to pay for their purchases at the same terminal with credit and debit cards.

**M**OST current point-of-sale systems can process credit-card transactions. Handling debit cards, which automatically deduct money from the holder's account when used, is trickier, because it requires a secret personal identification number.

To solve this problem, portable payment terminals have been introduced. The waiter brings the unit to the diner, who enters a personal number. Portable payment terminals are currently being used at only a few U.S. restaurants, but are common in France, where a wireless unit completes the whole transaction at the table.



caused by sloppy handwriting or shouted instructions. At rush hour in the kitchen, diminished traffic is a blessing.

From the owner's point of view, point-of-sale systems cut down on give-aways and forgotten charges. The diner gets a legible, accurate check. Sales, tax and tips are automatically tabulated and can be linked to systems for accounting, payroll and inventory.

Computers are generally less common in ethnic restaurants, and it usually does not pay to put in a point-of-sale system, which costs \$10,000 and up, in a restaurant with less than about 75 seats.

Some high-end restaurants for which the systems would make economic sense deliberately don't install them. "We prefer to keep the personal connection between the kitchen and the dining room staff,"

## Paris Chefs Fish in New Waters

By Patricia Wells  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — For more than 25 years, Paris's best fish restaurant, and its chubbier, has been Le Duc, in Montparnasse, a place where one submitted to snobbery and abrupt service for the pleasures of sampling the Minchelli brothers' top-notch fish cuisine.

Now Paul Minchelli has gone off on his own taking over and remodeling the long-established Chez les Anges on Boulevard de La Tour Maubourg.

Much like fashion designers with a special, unmistakable look, the Minchelli school of fish selection and cooking has its own stamp. Much of it begins with fish that has an overwhelming sensation of freshness and purity of flavor. Minchelli does little to his fish and shellfish, but what he does is inevitably the right thing.

Try a simple lobster salad — lobster, greens and vegetables — and you'll see. No fancy dancing, no combinations that set you in a spin. Yet you'll swear it's the

most impeccably prepared lobster salad that will ever pass your lips.

I'd put myself on the back and do handstands if I ever achieved a poached lotte as perfect as Paul Minchelli's. Hyperfresh monkfish is poached ever so gently and served with a garlic-rich aioli lightened with a potato puree.

Here, you pay the price for quality. Prices start at 70 francs for a small platter of raw bar, or sea bass, and rise to 280 francs for varied lobster offerings. The wine list is extensive (Minchelli bought the existing cave), and includes some well-priced finds, including Domaine Oster-tag's rieslings, a fine Trimbach pinot blanc, a few white Burgundies, all served by Didier Garnier, an enthusiastic, well-versed sommelier.

While the same high-powered crowd has followed Minchelli to his new address, let's hope a more democratic posture prevails.

The recently popular Le Petit Plat has taken wing, landing in larger and more comfortable quarters in moving from the 5th arrondissement to a quiet section of the 15th. Here Jean and Victor Lamprea con-

tinue to offer totally modern, dependable bistro fare, including cool platters of green beans and artichokes; warming casseroles of tomatoes à la provençale, and extraordinary roast chicken, accompanied by a generous sauté of mushrooms, bacon and onions.

I loved the hearty portions of roulet, pan fried to a crispy edge, served with mounds of Provencal tian, a layered mix of aubergine, zucchini and tomato, all cooked to a confit-like tenderness.

The wine list is chosen by Henri Gault (his daughter is married to Victor Lamprea) and merits attention. Try the pure syrah of Domaine Saint-Claude, well priced at 100 francs.

Paul Minchelli, 54 Boulevard de La Tour Maubourg, Paris 7; tel: 47.05.89.86. Closed Sunday, Monday and August. Credit card: Visa. A la carte, \$50 to 600 francs, including service but not wine.

Le Petit Plat, 49 Avenue Emile Zola, Paris 15; tel: 43.78.24.20. Closed Sunday and Monday. Credit card: Visa. A la carte, 150 to 200 francs a person, including service but not wine.

## THE ARTS GUIDE



Botticelli's "Annunciation," in an exhibition of Italian Renaissance works at the Burrell Collection in Glasgow.

### HENRY AND CLARA

By Thomas Mallon. 358 pages.  
\$22.95. Ticknor & Fields.

Reviewed by  
George Garrett

**O**NE of the clear and distinct pleasures of good historical fiction is its shared sense of authenticity, the mysterious, collaborative process between writer and reader whereby fact and fiction come together, hand in glove, in a credible, if alien (sometimes fantastic) reality. Thomas Mallon has written eloquently about this process ("Writing Historical Fiction," American Scholar, Fall 1992); and his own career has balanced four diverse books of nonfiction with, including "Henry and Clara," four novels.

One of these, the highly praised "Aurora" (1991), is historical, set on May 24, 1862, the day that the astronaut Scott Carpenter circled three times around the Earth. There the past was part of the author's, and many readers' history; able to be summoned up, like a memory or a dream, by an almost ritual arrangement of the right details.

"Henry and Clara" ventures into a deeper past and includes a wider range of time, from 1845 to 1911. The story opens on Good Friday, April 14, 1865,

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Sir Christopher Mallaby, the British Ambassador to France, is reading "Le Premier homme" by Albert Camus. "I read all Camus's novels as a student. I am now 58 and so excited and thrilled to be able to read this novel, unpublished until now, which was not finished when he died. The style is very spare, very intense, and tells you a lot about France." (Margaret Kemp, IHT)



a little past 10 in the evening, with John Wilkes Booth in full flight on horseback from Ford's Theatre, having just shot President Abraham Lincoln.

Omniscient in point of view, the narrative then flashes back to May 30, 1845, and follows the lives of the principal characters, the very real Major Henry Rathbone and Miss Clara Harris, who, in fact, shared box number eight at Ford's with President and Mrs. Lincoln. Booth savagely attacked Rathbone with a knife, and Rathbone came close to death himself.

He survived to marry Clara Harris and to live into the 20th century. They had three children, but they did not live happily ever after. Following them from childhood to middle age, passing again through the scene at Ford's Theatre, this time

from their point of view, the story builds implacably toward its climax of madness and murder.

Henry and Clara were, as it happens, stepbrother and step-sister, raised together within a large and prominent family network in upstate New York. Clara's father, Ira Harris, was "a rising man" who served as a senator from New York during Lincoln's presidency.

These are, then, real people of some importance who left a wealth of records, files and papers — letters, diaries and journals. In a note the author says that "nearly all the book's principal characters, and most of its minor ones, were living persons." He has used the weight of documentary support in an interesting and imaginative way.

"Nearly all the extracts from letters and journals that appear in the text are made up, but in places quotations from actual material are included." This assertion is a bravado gesture, daring the reader to try to find the visible stitches joining the fact and fiction. This reader here reports that the fabric of the story is magically seamless.

But there is more to the magic of "Henry and Clara." The powerful story is superbly told, in a sequence of dramatic scenes, by a narrative voice which is appropriately and consistently stylish, plausibly distant from our own vernacular. Dialogue, often a problem in historical fiction, is credible and sharp. Characters are fully dimensional and believable, and the details of the world they move in add up to an entirely imaginable living space.

In addition, Mallon's rendering of the social life of Americans at home and abroad (for these privileged characters are great travelers) before, during and after the Civil War, is at once subtly nuanced and precisely accurate.

You can't ask for much more from historical fiction except, perhaps, the validity of the material as history. "Henry and Clara" passes that test with flying colors, too.

People in "Henry and Clara" are, as they truly were, readers of books. They read poems and novels and history. They read Shakespeare, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Byron, Bryant and Parkman. Drawing on their example, one can be allowed to hope that lots of contemporary readers of books will find and read Mallon and share his vision of our past.

George Garrett, whose most recent book is "Whistling in the Dark: True Stories and Other Fables," wrote this for The Washington Post.

### AUSTRIA

Vienna Kunsthistorisches Museum, tel: 52-177, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Oct. 30: "Albrecht Dürer." Eight paintings documenting the German master's artistic development, from before his second Italian trip to his late works. Also illustrates the painter's broad range of subjects, small intimate devotional images, official courtly portraits and large altar paintings.

### BRITAIN

Glasgow The Burrell Collection, tel: (41) 849-7151, open daily. Continuing/To Sept. 25: "New Perspectives: Aspects of the Italian Renaissance." Arms and books, bronzes and jewelry, drawings and paintings provide an insight into the artistic creation in Italy from 1400 to 1650.

London Buckingham Palace, tel: (71) 799-2331, closed Mondays. To Dec. 22: "Gainsborough and Reynolds: Contrasts in Royal Patronage." A selection of paintings by the two 18th-century portraitists from the royal collection documenting the differences in the artists' techniques and approaches.

### CANADA

Montreal Canadian Centre for Architecture, tel: (514) 939-7000. Continuing/To Sept. 25: "The Palladian Revival: Lord Burlington, His Villa and Gardens at Chiswick." Features designs by Palladio and Inigo Jones, drawings by Burlington and garden studies by Kent, showing the revival of Palladian influence on English architecture in the 18th century.

### CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague Convent of St. Agnes of Bohemia, tel: (19) 231-42-51. To Oct. 30: "Chinese Ceramics." A historical survey of Chinese ceramics from the neolithic period to the art's ultimate flourishing in the 19th century.

### FRANCE

Nice Musée Matisse, tel: 93-13-23-30, closed Tuesdays. To Oct. 2: "Henri Matisse: Le Grand Atelier, 1935-1948." 20 paintings, 60 drawings, 15 cut gouaches as well as art objects, photographs and illustrated books.

### GERMANY

Berlin Berlinische Galerie, tel: (2) 54-96-108, closed Mondays. To Oct. 12: "Der Deutsche Spießer Argert sich: Retrospektive Raoul Hausmann 1896-1971." 250 works by the Austrian-born artist (1896-1971), a representative figure of Berlin Dadaism around 1918.

Bonn Oper der Stadt Bonn, tel: (228) 7-28-1. George Whyte's dance drama "Dreyfus - J'accuse." Music by Alfred Schnittke, choreography by Valery Panov, with Shuie Okatsu conducting and J. Mamrenko/A. Dubinin

as Alfred Dreyfus. Sept. 4 (world premiere), 6, 8, 10, 16, 24, Oct. 3, 14, 18, 29, Nov. 9 and 11.

### ITALY

Florence Istituto degli Innocenti, tel: (55) 247-7852, open daily. To Nov. 3: "Pisano: Ceramiche, incisioni, illustrazioni, Arazzi." Works from the various periods in Pisano's life. Features his illustrations of literary works, a series of female portraits and a selection of ceramics. Also features large tapestries inspired by his work.

### NETHERLANDS

Utrecht Centraal Museum, tel: (30) 36-23-62, closed Mondays. To Oct. 23:

"The Utrecht Way, 1495-1895." 250 works of art by Utrecht artists. Furniture, silverware, statues and drawings are exhibited alongside paintings by Jan van Scorel, Abraham Bloemaert and Pieter Koch, among others.

### UNITED STATES

#### New York

Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, closed Wednesdays. Continuing/To Sept. 6: "Masterpieces from the David and Peggy Rockefeller Collection: Manet to Picasso." 21 examples of Post-Impressionism, Fauvism and Cubism, ranging from Cézanne's "Still Life with Fruit Dish" to Picasso's "Woman with a Guitar."

### LOSING BOOKS

On Aug. 28: "Andre Masson: Surrealist Drawings, 1925-1965." The Irish Museum of Modern Art, Dublin.

On Aug. 29: "Le Juge de Bourges." Musée du Louvre, Paris.

On Aug. 29: "Leonardo da Vinci: Kulturhuset, Stockholm.

On Aug. 30: "Arts Royaux du Cameroun." Musée Barbier-Mueller, Geneva.

On Aug. 29: "Visiteurs de l'Empire Céleste." Musée National des Arts Asiatiques-Guimet, Paris.

On Aug. 29: "Back to the Shet: An-Sky and the Jewish Ethnographic Expedition 1912-1914." The Israel Museum, Jerusalem.

On Aug. 29: "Bonnard at Le Bœuf." Hayward Gallery, London.

On Aug. 31: "Desir de Rivage." Musée des Beaux-Arts, Caen, France.

On Aug. 31: "As Tentacles de Bosch ou o Eterno Retorno." Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, Lisbon.

On Aug. 31: "The Smithsonian's America." Nippon Convention Center, Chiba, Japan.

## Rate the world's best restaurants with Patricia Wells.

The IHT's restaurant critic has set out on a rare and ambitious gastronomic journey, a search for the 10 best restaurants in the world.

She will be rating, in month-to-month articles, the top restaurants from region to region, and comparing them to one another.

Whether it's the best in dim sum, delicious but secret sushi bars or the finest of French tables, she will guide readers with articles about inexpensive restaurants as well as the grand ones in the world's major cities. She will also share her tips on how to select quality restaurants in unfamiliar territory.

Don't miss this series.

COMING SEPTEMBER 19TH  
GERMANY



Patricia Wells is the author of *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*, now in its third edition.

### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**O**n the diagrammed deal both North-South pairs reached the sound contract of seven hearts. In the diagrammed auction, the five-spade response to Blackwood showed two key cards plus the trump queen, so South knew that his dummy would have four hearts headed by the ace-king-queen. Both declarers received a trump lead.

Assuming a normal trump split, the contract was safe if the clubs divided evenly or if South could take a winning finesse in spades or diamonds when the clubs split 4-2. One declarer drew trumps and tried clubs, ruffing the fourth round. He then cashed the last club and the last trump, leaving a two-card ending. He now led to the diamond ace, hoping that West had been squeezed with the spade king and the diamond queen, and was defeated.

After winning the first trick with the heart jack, South crossed to the heart queen and

led the spade jack. There was a fair chance that if East held the king, he would either cover the jack or think about doing so.

When East promptly played low, South put up the ace, knowing that the king was more likely than not to be on his left. He then drew the missing trump, worked on clubs, and eventually took the diamond finesse to make his grand slam.

**NORTH (D)**  
♠ 5  
♥ A K Q  
♦ K 4  
♣ K Q 8 5 5  
**WEST**  
♠ K 9 4 3  
♥ 9 4 2  
♦ 10 9  
♣ J 9 7 2  
**EAST**  
♠ 10 8 8  
♥ 10 5  
♦ Q 8 7 6 3 2  
♣ 10 4  
**SOUTH**  
♠ A Q 7 3  
♥ 7 6 1 0  
♦ A J 5  
♣ A 3

East and West were vulnerable.

### CORRECTION

The wrong diagram accompanied the bridge column in our Thursday editions. The correct diagram is below:

**NORTH**  
♠ J 9 4 2  
♥ 9 8 5 2  
♦ Q 10 8 3 3  
**WEST (D)**  
♠ 5  
♥ A 10 3 3 2  
♦ K J 8 7 3  
♣ K 2  
**EAST**  
♠ 8 5 3  
♥ 7 K Q 8 7 4  
♦ 10  
♣ J 9 7 6 4  
**SOUTH**  
♠ A K Q 10 7  
♥ J 8 6  
♦ A Q 10 4  
♣ A

East and West were vulnerable.

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**GAS LINE, LAGOS-STYLE** — Nigerians waiting a fourth day Thursday for gasoline. Oil workers are on strike, and their union leaders have urged all nations to support their efforts to bring down Nigeria's military government.

*Alexander Joel/Agence France-Presse*

**GAS LINE, LAGOS-STYLE** — Nigerians waiting a fourth day Thursday for gasoline. Oil workers are on strike and their union leaders have urged all nations to support their efforts to bring down Nigeria's military government.

**Readers**

**PRETORIA**—Three southern African leaders said on Thursday that they had given Lesotho's King Moshoeshoe a week to reverse his decision to dissolve his country's democratically elected government.

"The three presidents made it quite clear that they cannot condone the measures that he has taken," said President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. "It was decided that he had to be

given time to relocate at the measures and take steps to reverse them."

Mr. Mugabe was speaking at a news conference flanked by his South African and Botswana counterparts, Nelson Mandela and Qoet Masire.

The three met the king and the man he fired last week, Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, in Pretoria to try to resolve Lesotho's political crisis.

King Lesie, citing popular dissatisfaction, last week dissolved Mr. Mokhehle's administration, which came to power last year after Lesotho's first party elections in 20 years. Five people have died in clashes since.

The king told the news conference that he wanted time to consult with his advisers.

"We agreed that they should go back to Lesotho for consultations and come back to us

within a week," Mr. Mugabe said.


Mr. Mugabe, asked whether the six-hour summit talks, held at Mr. Mandela's offices, decided that Mr. Mokhehle should be restored to power, said that this was the case.

"Indeed, there's no other alternative," he said. "We are glad that the king has agreed to go back home and think about it. The situation in Lesotho is showing signs of hope."

### TODAY'S HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL SECTION

Appears on Page 8

### Attention visitors from the U.S.!



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## EUROPE

## Bayer Posts 30% Profit Jump

### Recovery Abroad Offsets Domestic Weakness

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**LEVERKUSEN, Germany** — Bayer AG said Thursday that second-quarter pretax profit soared 30 percent as economic recovery abroad compensated for weak domestic demand.

The chemical company said pretax profit rose to 999 million Deutsche marks (\$649 million) from 770 million DM in the year-earlier quarter. In the first quarter of this year, pretax profit was 755 million DM, compared with 640 million DM.

That means first-half earnings climbed 24 percent, to 1.75 billion DM.

Sales in the second quarter were up 5 percent, at 11.19 billion DM from 10.67 billion DM. For the first half, sales rose to 22.18 billion DM from 21.01 billion DM.

Bayer said economic recovery abroad was the main influence on the period, whereas domestic demand was restrained, and prices remained unsatisfactory. But tight cost controls, including a lower wage bill and lower pay settlements, helped boost earnings.

The company also cited clear signs of recovery in the chemicals sector, which has been plagued since the start of the decade by dwindling demand.

"We therefore remain confident that we will achieve our aim of a substantial rise in earnings for the full year," Bayer said in a report to shareholders.

Bayer shares closed at 367 DM, up from 366 Wednesday. Shaw Bridges, an equities analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Ltd., said the profit exceeded expectations

and said Merrill Lynch was raising its earnings estimates on Bayer.

Peter Schouten, a chemicals analyst with Credit Lyonnais Securities in the Netherlands, said the chemical industry would continue to show significant improvement in the second half, in large part because of cost-cutting and reorganization in the second half of 1993.

Prices in the first half "were, on the average, lower than a year ago," Mr. Schouten said. Higher sales reflected increased volume rather than price increases, he said.

Bayer also said it planned to invest a total of 3.3 billion DM this year. The funds will be divided "more or less equally" between the company's domestic and overseas activities, Bayer said. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Neofascists Continue

### Bank of Italy Attacks

Reuters

**ROME** — Outspoken attacks on the Bank of Italy by the neofascist-led National Alliance have focused attention on the relationship between a key government party and the country's central bank.

Senior members of the coalition party have accused the central bank of working against the government. This has created some unease on financial markets, but most analysts do not see the bank's independence at risk.

The National Alliance fired its latest salvo when Environment Minister Altero Matteoli was quoted in several newspapers Thursday as accusing the bank of working to undermine the government of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

The bank is exercising its enormous power against the executive, Mr. Matteoli was quoted as saying. "Other governments have paid the price of its decisions," he said, "but this one does not want to end up in the same position."

His comments echoed those made by the Treasury undersecretary, Antonio Rastrelli, this week that the bank's recent half-point increase in the discount rate to 7.5 percent went against government policy.

The rate rise, announced on Aug. 11 to protect the lira, sparked an outcry by most of the National Alliance's five cabinet ministers. None held key financial posts.

"It is a worrying general background problem and will weigh on the market, but no one expects the bank's autonomy to come under discussion," said one economist who has followed the dispute.

On Monday, President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro defended the bank's freedom to fix interest rates and called for an end to the sniping. "The bank has a right to autonomy," he said. "Everyone, beginning with the men in government, must respect that autonomy."

On Thursday the National Alliance's budget undersecretary, Antonio Parlato, asked the Bank of Italy's governor, Antonio Fazio, for names of economists and journalists whom he alleged the bank had tried to boost its image.

He emerged unscathed from a meeting with Treasury Minister Lamberto Dini, a former director-general at the bank, who had tried to convince him that the bank's balance sheet was clean.

Mr. Parlato, who supports the central bank's independence, alleged it was holding undisclosed funds and said he had written to Mr. Fazio asking for names of economists who did consulting work for the bank. "It could be the same economists who are firing on the government," he said.

Umberto Bossi, the leader of the federalist Northern League, backed the central bank, saying it should remain autonomous. The Northern League member who is interior minister, Roberto Maroni, accused the National Alliance of trying to grab power. Officials at Mr. Berlusconi's Forza Italia party have also distanced themselves from the neofascists.

## Saab Profit Gives Lift To Investor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**STOCKHOLM** — Strong sales of Saab cars and Scania trucks and buses helped more than double Investor AB's first-half profit, the Swedish conglomerate said Thursday.

Net income for the flagship company of the Wallenberg family's financial empire jumped to 808 million kronor (\$106 million) from 351 million kronor a year earlier.

The increase was due mainly to improved earnings at Saab-Scania AB, which owns half of the carmaker Saab Automobile; General Motors Corp. owns the rest. Saab-Scania, which reported results Friday, posted net profit of 819 million kronor, reversing a 271 million kronor loss a year earlier. Saab Automobile cited a restructuring program that cut its work force in half.

Investor controls many of the Wallenberg family's share investments, and its holdings include stakes in Astra AB, the pharmaceuticals company; Stora AB, a forestry concern; and LM Ericsson AB, the telecommunications giant.

On Aug. 5, Investor acquired the shares it did not already own in Export-Invest AB, a Wallenberg investment company with holdings in export-related Swedish businesses. The deal valued the company at 3.47 billion kronor, but Investor said its market value had fallen "slightly" below that because of recent weakness in Swedish stocks.

The value of Investor's portfolio of strategic holdings as of Wednesday was 29 billion kronor, down 1 percent since the beginning of the year.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	3000	2400
2100	2900	2300
2000	2800	2200
1900	2700	2100
1800	2600	2000
1700	2500	1900
1600	2400	1800
1500	2300	1700
1400	2200	1600
1300	2100	1500
1200	2000	1400
1100	1900	1300
1000	1800	1200
900	1700	1100
800	1600	1000
700	1500	900
600	1400	800
500	1300	700
400	1200	600
300	1100	500
200	1000	400
100	900	300
0	800	200

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## Very briefly:

- Sophus Berendsen AS said its 52 percent share of Rentokil PLC's first-half pretax profit amounted to 796 million kronor (\$130 million), up 26 percent from a year earlier.
- Poland has unveiled plans to create a holding group embracing the country's state chemical and petrochemical companies.
- Südzucker AG has acquired the frozen-foods operations of Schoeller Lebensmittel GmbH.
- Naf Naf SA confirmed it would buy the Charles Chevrignon brand of fashion goods; the price was not disclosed.
- France's current-account surplus narrowed to 1.1 billion francs (\$210 million) in May from 2.8 billion francs in April, the Finance Ministry said.
- Scottish & Newcastle Breweries PLC said beer sales strengthened in May and June but take-home margins remained under strong competitive pressure.
- Swedish industrial output rose 2.1 percent in June from May, when production fell 0.7 percent from April.

AFP, Reuters, AP, Bloomberg, AFP

## Krupp Narrows Loss On Restructuring

Bloomberg Business News

**ESSEN, Germany** — Fried. Krupp AG Hoesch-Krupp, a steelmaker, narrowed its loss in the first half because of cost-cutting measures, and it forecast Thursday that it would break even for the full year.

Krupp cut its net loss to 47 million Deutsche marks (\$30 million) in the first six months from 324 million DM a year earlier.

Sales in the first half rose 6 percent, to 10 billion DM, while new orders rose 12 percent, to 11.19 billion DM. The company attributed higher sales and orders to a "considerable" increase in foreign business and a stabilization in German demand.

The "speedy realization" of its reorganization plans also helped earnings, the company said.

"Thanks to the cost-cutting measures in the Krupp group, its financial situation has improved noticeably," the company said in an interim report.

Analysts said they expected Krupp to exceed its own break-even forecast for the current year.

The company's performance mirrors developments in many other German engineering companies that are benefiting from a pickup in capital investment as the global economy improves.

Krupp said its profit turnaround came at midyear. In June, Krupp posted its first monthly profit since the December 1992 merger of Fried. Krupp AG and Hoesch AG to form Germany's fourth-largest steel and engineering concern.

## West German Prices Pick Up Pace, to 3%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**FRANKFURT** — Western German consumer prices rose a provisional 3 percent on an annual basis in August, the government announced Thursday, after a 2.9 percent annual increase in July, but economists said there was little danger of an inflationary surge.

They said the rise was due to statistical techniques and exceptional increases in prices of gasoline and coffee.

Inflation had been declining steadily from 4.3 percent in July 1993 to a three-year low of 2.9 percent last month.

Analysts said the latest inflation data could see the Bundesbank rethink the timing of further interest rate cuts, but they said that overall, the policy of gradual reductions should remain intact as inflation appears still on a downward course, analysts said. The Bundesbank's inflation goal is 2 percent.

German bonds were unaffected by the pickup in the cost of living, even though inflation cuts the returns and underlying value of bonds, which generally pay fixed rates of interest.

In other signs of growth, East German industrial production rose a preliminary 3.3 percent in June from May and was up 1.5 percent from a year earlier, the Economics Ministry said.

Meanwhile, the German automobile association, VDA, said Germany's automobile production would rise about 8 percent this year as buoyant exports outweighed stagnant domestic demand. The chairman of Volkswagen AG, Ferdinand Piech, this week predicted a slowdown in European car sales for this year.

But VDA said the German automobile industry still faced excessive production costs at home. (AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

## Trading Profit Boosts ING's 2nd-Quarter Net

Bloomberg Business News

**AMSTERDAM** — Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV said Thursday its net earnings rose 12.5 percent in the second quarter as costs were cut, efficiency improved and trading operations turned a modest profit.

The company, the second-largest financial services group in the Netherlands and one of the world's most active financial organizations in emerging markets, earned 565 million guilders (\$326 million) in the

second quarter, up from 502 million guilders a year earlier.

First-half earnings rose 19 percent to 1.07 billion guilders, ING said.

Income from both its banking and insurance operations rose, and its trading operations became profitable again in the quarter after a loss in the first three months.

ING's shares rose 1.80 guilders to 80.80 Thursday.

"Their results simply are good," said

Heinie Hakker, analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

Analysts were pleased that ING managed trading profit of 91 million guilders in the quarter after it lost 99 million in the first three-month period.

ING's banking division had a trading loss of 8 million guilders in the half because of difficult market conditions. Last year it posted a trading profit of 566 million guilders.

## KNP Reports Better Results And a Merger

Bloomberg Business News

**AMSTERDAM** — KNP BT NV on Thursday announced better second-quarter earnings and a planned merger of its U.S. office products unit with closely held Ivan Allen Co., an Atlanta-based distribution concern.

KNP said it earned 74 million guilders (\$43 million) in the quarter, reversing a loss of 3 million guilders a year earlier. Sales rose 14 percent, to 3.2 billion guilders.

In the first half, KNP earned 124 million guilders, reversing a loss of 16 million guilders.

KNP stock rose 0.80 guilders to 49.10. The company said it was "modestly optimistic" about full-year earnings.

KNP said it had signed an agreement with Ivan Allen to merge the U.S. company with BT Office Products USA, its U.S. unit. Dutch law requires companies to disclose plans for a merger once negotiations reach a stage where an agreement is likely.

## ADVERTISEMENT

### AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

(CDR)

The undersigned announces that as from 6 September 1994 at KAS Associates N.V., Spitsdijk 172, Amsterdam, the CDR of the American Express Company, each rep. 5 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 1.87 net (div. per rec. date 08.07.94; gross 5.82 p.a.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$ 0.16875 = Dfls. 0.29 per CDR Div. exp. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax = \$ 0.16875 = Dfls. 0.29 with Dfls. 1.38 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.  
 Amsterdam, August 23, 1994.

## NYSE

Thursday's Closing  
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street, and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100
110.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.7	12.5	100	110.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.7	12.5	100	110.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.7	12.5	100
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
50.00	48.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	48.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	48.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.00	8.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	8.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	8.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.00	1.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.00	0.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.50	0.25	Unisys	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.25	Unisys	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.25	Unisys	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.25	0.10	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25	0.10	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25	0.10	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.10	0.05	3M	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.05	3M	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.05	3M	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.05	0.02	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.02	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.02	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.02	0.01	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.01	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.01	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.01	0.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.00	Genentech	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100
110.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.7	12.5	100	110.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.7	12.5	100	110.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.7	12.5	100	110.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
50.00	48.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	48.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	48.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00
20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00
10.00	8.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	8.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	8.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00
5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00
2.00	1.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00
1.00	0.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00
0.50	0.25	Unisys	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.25	Unisys	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.25	Unisys	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50
0.25	0.10	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25	0.10	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25	0.10	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
0.10	0.05	3M	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.05	3M	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.05	3M	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10
0.05	0.02	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.02	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.02	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05
0.02	0.01	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.01	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.01	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02

110.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.7	12.5	100	110.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.7	12.5	100	110.00	108.00	IBM	3.00	2.7	12.5	100	110.00
100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	98.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00
50.00	48.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	48.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	48.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00
20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00
10.00	8.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	8.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	8.00	Sun	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00
5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00
2.00	1.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00
1.00	0.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.50	Parsons	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00
0.50	0.25	Unisys	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.25	Unisys	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.25	Unisys	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50
0.25	0.10	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25	0.10	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25	0.10	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.25
0.10	0.05	3M	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.05	3M	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.05	3M	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.10
0.05	0.02	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.02	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.02	Eastman	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05
0.02	0.01	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.01	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.01	Amgen	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02

Continued on Page 14











**Thursday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

NAME	AGE	SEX	REL	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
1. J. H. Smith	25	M	H	1917	10	100	100
2. W. B. Jones	30	M	H	1917	10	100	100
3. M. L. Brown	28	F	W	1917	10	100	100
4. R. T. White	35	M	H	1917	10	100	100
5. S. K. Green	22	F	W	1917	10	100	100
6. P. Q. Black	32	M	H	1917	10	100	100
7. D. E. Gray	27	F	W	1917	10	100	100
8. F. G. Blue	33	M	H	1917	10	100	100
9. H. I. Red	29	F	W	1917	10	100	100
10. J. K. Yellow	31	M	H	1917	10	100	100
11. L. M. Purple	26	F	W	1917	10	100	100
12. N. O. Brown	34	M	H	1917	10	100	100
13. P. R. Green	23	F	W	1917	10	100	100
14. Q. S. Blue	36	M	H	1917	10	100	100
15. R. T. Red	24	F	W	1917	10	100	100
16. S. U. Yellow	37	M	H	1917	10	100	100
17. T. V. Purple	21	F	W	1917	10	100	100
18. U. W. Brown	38	M	H	1917	10	100	100
19. V. X. Green	20	F	W	1917	10	100	100
20. W. Y. Blue	39	M	H	1917	10	100	100
21. X. Z. Red	19	F	W	1917	10	100	100
22. Y. A. Yellow	40	M	H	1917	10	100	100
23. Z. B. Purple	18	F	W	1917	10	100	100
24. A. C. Brown	41	M	H	1917	10	100	100
25. B. D. Green	17	F	W	1917	10	100	100
26. C. E. Blue	42	M	H	1917	10	100	100
27. D. F. Red	16	F	W	1917	10	100	100
28. E. G. Yellow	43	M	H	1917	10	100	100
29. F. H. Purple	15	F	W	1917	10	100	100
30. G. I. Brown	44	M	H	1917	10	100	100
31. H. J. Green	14	F	W	1917	10	100	100
32. I. K. Blue	45	M	H	1917	10	100	100
33. J. L. Red	13	F	W	1917	10	100	100
34. K. M. Yellow	46	M	H	1917	10	100	100
35. L. N. Purple	12	F	W	1917	10	100	100
36. M. O. Brown	47	M	H	1917	10	100	100
37. N. P. Green	11	F	W	1917	10	100	100
38. O. Q. Blue	48	M	H	1917	10	100	100
39. P. R. Red	10	F	W	1917	10	100	100
40. Q. S. Yellow	49	M	H	1917	10	100	100
41. R. T. Purple	9	F	W	1917	10	100	100
42. S. U. Brown	50	M	H	1917	10	100	100
43. T. V. Green	8	F	W	1917	10	100	100
44. U. W. Blue	51	M	H	1917	10	100	100
45. V. X. Red	7	F	W	1917	10	100	100
46. W. Y. Yellow	52	M	H	1917	10	100	100
47. X. Z. Purple	6	F	W	1917	10	100	100
48. Y. A. Brown	53	M	H	1917	10	100	100
49. Z. B. Green	5	F	W	1917	10	100	100
50. A. C. Blue	54	M	H	1917	10	100	100
51. B. D. Red	4	F	W	1917	10	100	100
52. C. E. Yellow	55	M	H	1917	10	100	100

Company	Price	Div	Yld	P/E	High	Low	Last	Open
1540	1540							
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1616	1616							
1617	1617							
1618	1618							

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**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trade elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month										
High Low Stock	Dly	Vol	P/E	S/S	100s	High	Low	Latest	Close	
			A							
12	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
13	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
14	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
15	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
16	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
17	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
18	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
19	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
20	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
21	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
22	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
23	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
24	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
25	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
26	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
27	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
28	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
29	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
30	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
31	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
32	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
33	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
34	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
35	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
36	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
37	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
38	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
39	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
40	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
41	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
42	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
43	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
44	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
45	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
46	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
47	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
48	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
49	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
50	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
51	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
52	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
53	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
54	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	
55	AAIA SV	22	5.3			87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	1 1/4	

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Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Latest	C/Yr
1	50	48	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
2	49	47	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
3	48	46	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
4	47	45	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
5	46	44	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
6	45	43	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
7	44	42	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
8	43	41	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
9	42	40	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
10	41	39	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
11	40	38	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
12	39	37	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
13	38	36	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
14	37	35	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
15	36	34	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
16	35	33	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
17	34	32	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
18	33	31	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
19	32	30	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
20	31	29	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
21	30	28	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
22	29	27	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
23	28	26	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
24	27	25	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
25	26	24	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
26	25	23	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
27	24	22	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
28	23	21	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
29	22	20	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
30	21	19	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
31	20	18	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
32	19	17	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
33	18	16	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
34	17	15	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
35	16	14	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
36	15	13	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
37	14	12	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
38	13	11	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
39	12	10	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
40	11	9	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
41	10	8	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
42	9	7	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
43	8	6	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
44	7	5	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
45	6	4	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
46	5	3	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
47	4	2	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
48	3	1	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
49	2	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
50	1	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
51	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
52	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
53	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
54	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
55	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
56	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
57	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
58	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
59	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
60	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
61	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
62	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
63	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
64	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
65	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
66	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
67	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
68	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
69	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
70	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
71	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
72	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
73	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
74	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
75	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
76	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
77	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
78	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
79	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
80	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
81	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
82	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
83	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
84	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
85	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
86	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
87	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
88	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
89	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
90	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
91	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
92	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
93	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
94	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
95	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
96	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
97	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
98	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
99	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—
100	0	0	Pratt & Whitney	90	9.7	46	29	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	—

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
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74	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
75	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
76	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
77	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
78	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
79	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
80	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
81	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
82	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
83	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
84	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
85	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
86	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
87	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
88	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
89	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
90	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
91	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
92	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
93	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
94	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
95	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
96	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
97	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
98	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
99	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115
100	COCKER	20	12	115	115	115	115	115	115

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	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**Aug. 25, 1994**


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## SPORTS



Kieren Perkins after breaking his world record.

## Australian Sets 2 Swim Records In Same Race

**VICTORIA, British Columbia** — Kieren Perkins of Australia broke two world records in the same race, winning the fourth gold medal on the final night of swimming at the Commonwealth Games.

His time of 14 minutes 41.66 seconds in the 1,500-meter freestyle was more than a second faster than the record of 14:43.48 that he set at the 1992 Olympics. Perkins, 21, also broke his world 800 mark during the race at 7:46.00, bettering the record he set in Sydney in February 1992 by 6 seconds.

"Once I got the 800 I was feeling good," Perkins said. "I was feeling pain, but I was still buoyed by the reaction of the crowd. There was one hell of a dull roar coming through the water."

In swimming, the 800 is considered part of the 1,500 for record purposes. The two records have been broken in the same race eight times since 1958. The last to do it was Stephen Holland of Australia in 1976.

Australia won all six swimming events Wednesday and finished with 24 of a possible 32 gold medals in the six days of competition.

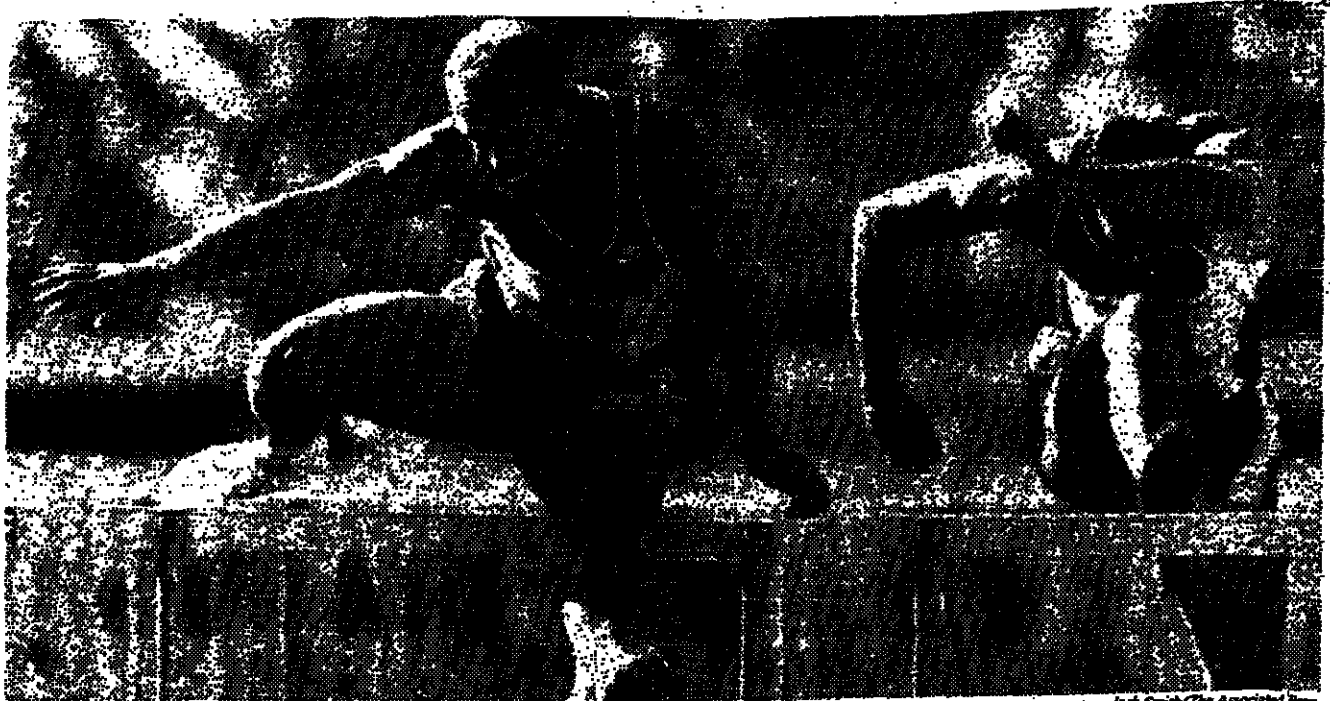
Perkins was swimming alone, far ahead of his competition, almost the entire race, cheered on by the fans, his teammates and other swimmers who lined the pool at Saanich Commonwealth Place.

Perkins also won the 200 and 400 freestyles and was part of the winning 800 freestyle relay, setting Games records in all three. He was .77 seconds off the world mark in the 400.

Two of his teammates, Susan O'Neill and Nicole Stevenson, each won a third gold.

O'Neill led an all-Australian sweep in the women's 200-meter butterfly, winning in 2:09.96, a Games record. Hayley Lewis, the defender, won the silver and Julie Major the bronze.

Stevenson won the women's 200-meter backstroke in 2:12.73. Matthew Dunn won his first individual gold in the 200-meter individual medley in 2:02.28.



Simon Shirley of England, left, and teammate Alex Kruger clearing hurdles in the 110-meter event in the decathlon.

The Australians also got a second gold medal from Karen Van Wierden, who won the 50 freestyle in 25.90, and from the men's 400 medley relay team in a Games record in 3:40.41.

In track and field, it was a day of disappointment for South Africa as Yvonne Murray of Scotland sprinted away from Elena Meyer over the final 500 meters for an upset victory in the women's 10,000-meter race. Running the event for the first time in nine years and sec-

ond time of her career, Murray stayed just behind Meyer's right shoulder through most of the race, before making her move with just over a lap to go.

Meyer, who hoped to give South Africa its first Commonwealth Games gold medal in 36 years, had nothing left to respond to the challenge.

Murray's winning time was 31 minutes 56.97 seconds.

There was a lot of success for England on the track, where Rob Denmark of England

charged from third place, with about 200 meters to pull away to win the 5,000 meters in 13:23.00.

England got a gold and a silver in the women's shot put: Judy Oakes won at 59 feet 7 inches, and Myrle Augue was second.

The boxer Masibulele (Haw) Masekela was defeated in a bout in which a victory would have made him the first black South African ever to win a Games medal. His 106-pound

quarterfinal bout with Birju Sah of India ended in a 13-13 tie, and Sah was given the victory amid a chorus of boos and derisive whistles from the crowd.

Officials of several African nations have complained about what they perceive to be bias in the scoring in boxing in favor of white athletes. They have threatened to withdraw from the competition and plan to meet later this year to consider setting up their own separate boxing event.

## Boardman Gains A 2d Cycling Title

**CATANIA, Sicily** — Chris Boardman of Britain took his second title at the world cycling championships on Thursday, winning the 42-kilometer time trial.

Karen Kurreck of the United States captured the world title in the women's individual time trial — a new event at the cycling championships.

Boardman clocked 49 minutes 34.5 seconds to beat Andrea Chiapparini of Italy by 50 seconds in heat of more than 40 degrees centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit). Jan Ulrich of Germany was third in 51 minutes 25.4 seconds.

"The heat was incredible," Boardman said. "I rode the first half carefully, and after that it was just a question of counting off the kilometers to the finish."

He was the fastest at each time check and before the finish overtook the Tour of Italy winner, Yevgeny Berzin of Russia, who had started three minutes before him.

Last week in Palermo, Boardman added the world 4,000-meter pursuit title to his Olympic gold at that discipline, and on Thursday he brought down the curtain on an outstanding first full season as a professional with French team GAN.

He spent three days in the yellow jersey of the Tour de

France leader after winning the opening time trial in Lille in early July. Now he has pledged himself to a road racing career centered on the tour.

Berzin, who has twice beaten Miguel Indurain at his specialty, time trials, in the Tour of Italy, was nowhere near that form on Thursday. He was struggling in the heat as Boardman caught him.

Kurreck, 32, beat Anne Sampsonius of Canada by 44.9 seconds in an unexpected showing by North American athletes in the 29.6-kilometer race through the streets of Catania. The French veteran Jeannie Longo finished third.

Kurreck, who began cycling two years ago after a career as a gymnast at the University of Illinois, took the rainbow jersey completing the distance in 38 minutes 22.8 seconds. Sampsonius finished in 39:07.7, and Longo finished in 39:44.1.

Clara Hughes of Canada, who finished fourth in 39:50.7, led Kurreck by 8.6 seconds at the split. She slowed down in the final kilometers as Kurreck took command.

"I told myself I'd be happy in the top five," Kurreck said. "I just went as hard as I could. It's just you and the clock."

Rebecca Twigg, the No. 1 American woman in time trials, placed sixth. (AP, Reuters)

## SCOREBOARD

### Japanese Leagues

Central League	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	.42	0
Hanshin	.32	10
Hiroshima	.32	10
Chunichi	.32	10
Yokohama	.32	10
Yokohama	.32	10
Yokohama	.32	10
Yokohama	.32	10
Yokohama	.32	10
Yokohama	.32	10

### The Michael Jordan Watch

**WEDNESDAY'S GAME:** Jordan went 3-4 with two dunks, one double, two runs, two steals, one block and a turnover in a 5-1 victory over Orlando. He had three points in left half.

**SEASON TO DATE:** Jordan is batting .300 (10-for-33) with 42 runs, 17 doubles, 1 triple, 1 home run, 48 RBIs, 44 assists, 18 steals and 27 steals in 44 games. He has 202 points, five assists and 10 errors in the outfield.

### EUROPEAN CUP SCORES

**Wednesday's Results**  
 Chelsea 3, Arsenal 1  
 Liverpool 2, Manchester United 1  
 Tottenham 2, Everton 1  
 Aston Villa 1, Southampton 1  
 Manchester City 3, West Ham 0  
 Newcastle 1, Coventry 0  
 Queens Park Rangers 3, Sheffield Wed. 1  
 Norwich 2, Everton 1

### Commonwealth Games

**1,500-Meter Freestyle** — Kieren Perkins, Australia, 14:41.66. (Games record, 14:43.48, Perkins, 1992.)  
**400-Meter Freestyle** — Perkins, Australia, 4:00.77. (Games record, 4:01.48, Perkins, 1992.)  
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## SPORTS

## Will 'Lucky' Circuit Lift Schumacher's Formula One Lead?

**SPA-FRANCORCHAMPS.** Belgium — Michael Schumacher, the leader in the Formula One drivers' championship, will be hoping for more good fortune on his "lucky" and favorite circuit this weekend to help add to his lead in the title race at the Belgian Grand Prix.

The 25-year-old German, who has won 7 of 10 races this year for Benetton, leads the British Damon Hill of Williams by 31 points.

But he knows he may have his two-race ban, for ignoring a black flag during the British Grand Prix, confirmed when he appeals that punishment in Paris on Tuesday.

For Schumacher, however, the Spa-Francorchamps circuit is a special attraction. It is the track on which he made his Formula One debut in 1991 and where he won his first race in 1992.

"I always have very special feelings about going to Spa," he said. "It is the circuit which is nearest to my family home in Germany, and I always have a lot of support."

"It is almost like my 'home' Grand Prix, if you like. So, I shall be doing my utmost to try and be successful there again."

Schumacher has 76 points to Hill's 45, but if he misses two races — likely to be the Italian and Portuguese — and Hill wins them both, Schumacher's 31-point lead could be trimmed to 11 by the time of the European Grand Prix at Jerez, Spain, on Oct. 16.

Since last year, the track, the longest and one of the fastest on the calendar, has been modified to increase safety. This has meant the elimination of the Eau Rouge corner, a dipping left-right sweep of track that is followed immediately by a steep hill swerving away to the right.

It has long been regarded by the drivers as the most demanding and potentially dangerous corner in the world.

But this year it has been neutralized with the introduction of a chicane on a temporary basis. Next year, the track — currently made up of a mixture of purpose-built circuit and local public roads — will become a permanent circuit.

"I don't know any drivers who don't like Spa," said Hill. "I think it is a majestic circuit in a fantastic location. It is a vast circuit, so what you complete a lap it is a long one."

"And unlike Hungary where you feel you are going around in circles, you do feel you are going somewhere."

While the battle for the title between Schumacher and Hill and Benetton and Williams will dominate attention, the challenge from Ferrari should not be ignored. The Italian team has a powerful V12 engine and should be highly competitive on this track.



MaliVai Washington smashing his way to an upset of Stefan Edberg in the Hamlet Cup.

## Baseball Owners Dispute Study of Game's Finances

By Mark Maske

**WASHINGTON POST SERVICE**  
**NEW YORK** — Major league owners and their labor negotiator, Richard Ravitch, have dismissed a study by a Stanford University economist — which concludes that baseball is financially healthy as an industry and will continue to be that way in the foreseeable future — as a Players Association propaganda.

Union officials, meanwhile, cited the findings as further proof that the owners' attempt to install a salary cap is a ploy designed to maximize profits in an already booming business.

Donald Fehr, the union chief, said the study was not addressed by Ravitch and the ownership representatives during the meeting Wednesday with the players — the first such get-together since the players went on strike on Aug. 12.

But management officials spent plenty of time attacking the economist, Roger Noll, and his report, which was mailed to each of the 28 major league teams this week.

Ravitch and the owners were

quick to point out that Noll had worked for the union since 1985, when he prepared a study of baseball's finances during the collective-bargaining process. And they added that Noll works frequently for unions in other sports and was disallowed as an expert witness in court recently during the National Basketball Association labor dispute.

Baltimore Orioles officials said some of the information regarding the club's finances contained in Noll's report was incorrect.

"I know of Mr. Noll," Ravitch said at a news conference. "He's an economist who has worked with sports unions. The players and the union are entitled to have any advocacy statement prepared by them."

John Harrington, the Boston Red Sox general partner, said: "He was paid to reach those conclusions. It's a very biased report."

Sources said that Ravitch and his staff were working on a response to Noll's report for when the meeting resumes on Thursday. The response,

sources said, would focus on three main points: Noll's assertion that the players' salaries have risen at a rate comparable to baseball's revenues, Noll's alleged misrepresentation of the owners' revenue-sharing plan and his claims that the owners are hiding their profits.

Ravitch addressed the first of those points on Wednesday night, saying that player compensation consumed 42 percent of baseball's gross revenues in 1989 and 58 percent this year. He said it was "absurd to suggest" that the game's revenues had risen at the same rate as the players' salaries.

Both Ravitch and Bud Selig, the Milwaukee Brewers' owner and baseball's acting commissioner, said they had not had time to go over Noll's report thoroughly. But Selig said by the bleak picture they have painted of baseball's finances.

In the report, Noll asserts that the owners underreported their 1993 profits by at least \$50 million and underestimated their '94 revenues by \$50 million to \$140 million. According to the owners' financial statements, the 28 major league clubs turned a \$50 million profit last year but were projecting to lose \$47 million this year (with industrywide revenues of \$1.803 billion and operating expenses of \$1.85 billion) in an uninterrupted season.

Noll says the owners are hiding revenues (and profits) in complex local television contracts and in inflated general and administrative expenses — including management fees paid to owners. The economist writes in the report that the clubs exceeded by \$124 million from 1992 to '94 the reasonable costs needed to run their front offices (which he places at \$5.5 million per team per year).

Noll says the owners' new national broadcasting deals display "poor business judgment."

He says teams are not destined to fail in any of the current markets, although he does assert that the revenue-sharing among the clubs is inadequate.

## Skater Jansen Calls It Quits

The Associated Press

**MILWAUKEE** — Gold medalist Dan Jansen, whose frustration and triumph held America's attention through four Olympics, is retiring from speedskating and will become a television commentator.

Jansen, 29, won a gold medal in the 1,000 meters at Lillehammer, Norway, in February, ending years of Olympic frustration.

At the 1988 Games in Calgary, he fell twice after his sister died of leukemia hours before his first race. Despite success in international competition, he failed to win a medal in Albertville, France, in 1992.

He slipped during his 500-meter race at Lillehammer and finished out of medal contention. Five days later, he won the 1,000 in world-record time.

## Navratilova Wants to Be No. 1 — at the WTA

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Martina Navratilova won't be the first retired athlete to segue into politics, but she's probably the first to run against her own longtime doubles partner, Pam Shriver.

The post at stake in this curious competition is the presidency of the WTA Tour Players Association, a position held by Shriver for the last three years.

At an election to be held in New York on Sunday night, the fourth-ranked Navratilova, an outspoken advocate of challenging the tennis establishment, will attempt to block Shriver's re-election bid. But the 37-year-old Navratilova, who is skipping the U.S. Open and retiring at the close of 1994, could find herself running unchallenged if the incumbent Shriver is not first re-elected to the WTA Tour board by the players.

While Shriver's dedication to tour issues is unquestioned, her popularity among her constituency has suffered because of her past policy affiliations with the departed WTA executive director, Gerard Smith.

There are some players, Navratilova among them, who believe that Smith and Shriver alienated the tour's former title sponsor, Kraft, and also encouraged the impending departure of Virginia Slims, the tour's founding sponsor, without having an adequate backup in place. The WTA Tour has no sponsor this year and efforts to recruit a title sponsor willing to provide \$5 million to \$7 million in 1995 have so far met with no takers.

**Reform Platform**  
Navratilova is running on a platform of reform: Revamp the tour, revise the rules and restore sanity to the sport. The Associated Press reported.

Navratilova endorsed the idea of a "tennis summit meeting" to bring together all the key factions — the men's and women's tours, the USTA, the International Tennis Federation, manufacturers, advertisers, promoters, media and fans — to examine the problems of the game.

"Absolutely," she said in an interview Wednesday from her home in Aspen, Colorado. "Get all of us together because we're all working for the same goal. Right now tennis is very splintered. A summit conference would be good for the game."

John McEnroe, elder statesman of the men's tour, agreed. "I think it would be an excellent idea," he said. "I don't know if the answer is mixing the men's and women's tour. That's two different things. But at the same time, tennis is unique in the sense that at major events men and women play at the same time."

Asked whether the antagonisms among some of the groups are too deep for the sport to become unified, McEnroe said, "I don't think so. The Berlin Wall came down. Anything's possible."

Navratilova wants fewer tournaments so top players will meet each other more often and develop rivalries.

"I've gone for a year without playing against Steffi Graf," she said. "I'm ranked No. 4, she's ranked No. 1 and we never play each other."

Navratilova also would like to see the men's and women's game speeded up, playing lets, reducing the number of times players sit on changeovers, and serving more quickly.

And, after seeing Jennifer Capriati's decline, she's urging tougher rules restricting the eligibility of young players to "let these kids have a life" before they go on the tour.

"I will be running for WTA president," she said. "Whether I get elected, that's another story. But I'll be trying. I've done it before, but I felt I didn't have enough time to really do a proper job. Now I obviously have the time and the desire."

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 Macintosh predecessor  
5 Fish feature  
10 Crumples  
14 Jolie de vivre  
15 Less racy  
16 Unbalanced

## DOWN

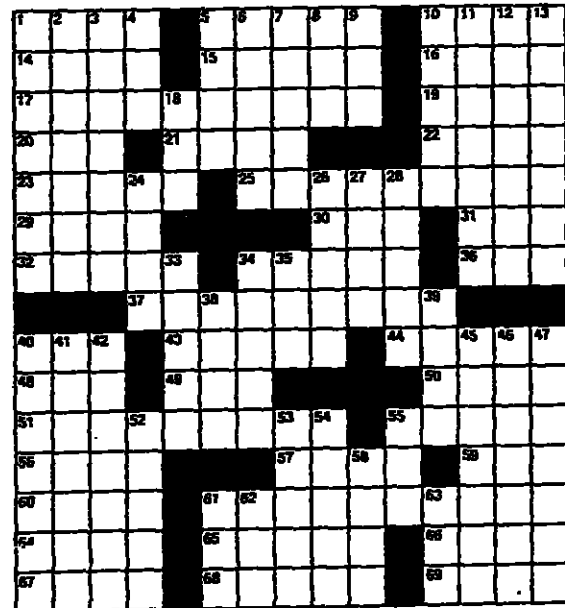
- 17 Start of an excerpt from an Edgar St. Vincent Milay poem  
19 Elvis, for one  
20 "Read this"  
21 Chester, perhaps

## ACROSS

- 22 Norm's wife, on "Cheers"  
23 Physicist Joliot-Curie  
25 Excerpt, part 2  
26 A, to Mozart  
28 Not sanguine  
31 Ball perch  
32 Having a ranking  
34 Chateau-dotted valley  
36 Wind up  
37 Excerpt, part 3  
40 Pendant  
42 Zigzag  
44 Oscillates  
46 Antecedent period  
48 Year of Trojan's victory over Dacia  
49 Ruined  
51 Excerpt, part 4  
52 Comical Anne  
56 Province  
57 Young man's club  
59 Moore's "the Last Rose of Summer"  
60 Kind of stew  
61 Excerpt, part 5  
64 Fickle holder  
65 What a skimmer skims  
66 Box  
67 Half-note feature  
68 It's a crying need  
69 Baseball Hall-of-Famer Coalefield

## DOWN

- 1 More verdant  
2 "Twelfth Night" setting  
3 Conspicuous  
4 What's more  
5 Eye problem  
6 Old Testament scout  
7 Dean Martin subject  
8 Delight or Dawson  
9 Centimeter  
10 Give up  
11 Not too soft  
12 Openers  
13 Like a newborn's legs  
18 Tad's dad  
24 1970 Nobel physicist Louis  
26 Most bears, biologically  
27 Cyn of TV's Cleavers  
28 Them, with "the"  
30 Quilt flying  
34 Massenet opera  
35 Black or red tree  
36 — bean  
38 Pave the way  
40 Is mannerly  
41 Pig out  
42 Leave desolate  
43 This and that  
46 Onetime dictator  
47 Eisenhower confident  
52 1982 trial site  
53 Commonly  
54 Inflict  
55 V.J. employer  
56 Land force  
57 — Hebe dich  
62 Powerful D.C. lobby  
63 Superways



Puzzle by Timothy S. Lewis  
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## Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 25

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REPLICA GROUP  
INHABIT RATRACE  
PEERS STA ABUTS  
OGGLE JASSS STER  
DEICIBIA DROTTERE  
DARROW SLOTTED  
BIN AUK  
CARIBOU ACROSS  
ARA SUBDUES PPD  
PAPA YONGS LORE  
SLITS AND WITNES  
FISILLIOT STUPOID  
AERATES TORPEDO  
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## OBSERVER

## A Most Cryptic Scrawl

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — "Rob the rich" was the advice scrawled on a flat surface just outside the Boston Public Garden. Although it has been three weeks since I saw it, it still torments me.

Like so much writing that looks simple — "The truth will set you free," "To thine own self be true," and so forth — "Rob the rich" has power to lead the mind down labyrinthine corridors until it winds up trapped at uncertainty.

Since my mind is professionally trained to leap recklessly at unsupportable conclusions, I first decided that "Rob the rich" was the work of some bush-league Robespierre hoping to incite the Boston poor to violence.

If so he was obviously bound to fail. When the poor rob, it is almost always their fellow paupers they choose to victimize, seldom the rich. The author of "Rob the rich" obviously knew too little about American society to be a dangerous revolutionary.

He was probably from one of Boston's many college campuses, which meant he was of relatively high pedigree. This would explain his ignorance about — to rob whom in America.

"He's not worth worrying about," I decided. Not that I am rich, mind you. Although I might seem so to desperate defacers of public property, in fact I am resigned to seeing every last coin in my piggy bank devoured by the medical industry when its force assembles to oversee my departure.

Aha! Here was another way to look at "Rob the rich." Maybe, but it was not aimed at the poor, but at the medical industry. With so much talk in the air about medical care, perhaps some morally outraged student — a divinity student surely! — was aiming his words at the children of Hippocrates.

But wait a minute: The medical industry is already robbing the rich, isn't it? Since the medical industry can't receive pay-

ment for treating all the pennies who get sick in spite of being uninsured, it covers the costs by jacking up the bills of the rich. In this case "rich" means not only the rich, but also everybody lucky enough to have insurance.

A student would know this. He might not know how the robbing branch of society works, but he would know that the medical industry is already robbing the rich. It's been on television.

So I started over again. How complex it was, that simple sentence: "Rob the rich." Why pick the rich to rob? Well, as Willie Sutton is famous for saying when asked why he robbed banks, that's where the money is.

Or is it? A banker told me recently that there isn't any money in banks anymore. Just paper and electronic blips. The same is probably pretty much true of the rich: all their richness exists in pieces of paper, computer blips, lines of credit and most of it accessible only by phones and codes.

In short, the riches to be had from robbing the rich are about the same riches to be had from robbing the poor: TV sets, cars, whiskey, guns.

"Rob the rich" — I wake in the night to ponder it. Last night I examined the possibility that it is simply the work of an irrational young sorehead who foolishly hopes it will scare the daylight out of the rich people of Boston.

I believe the textual evidence proves him young and foolish. Only the young and foolish believe the rich's daylight can be scared out of them by threats of robbery. Since they are insured against it anyhow, robbery is far likelier to comfort them by reinforcing their belief that the rich are denied the services of speedier governments that prey on their wealth.

To scare the daylight out of them, the sentence would have to read: "Tax the rich."

New York Times Service

## Herbie Hancock's Take on Lessons of Life

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — On a safari in Kenya, Herbie Hancock saw a plaque on a tree trunk near a lodge saying that on this spot on Feb. 6, 1952, Elizabeth learned of the death of her father and became queen of England. He zoomed in his video camera for a take. Because on that very same day, at the age of 11, he performed Mozart's D Major piano concerto with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Talk about karma.

He was 20 in 1961 when he was hired as a substitute by Donald Byrd for one night and found a steady job. Since then Hancock has crossed over this way and that from jazz to blues to rock, rhythm and blues and funk so often that it is difficult to pin down his starting point. His songs "Watermelon Man," "Headhunters," "Maiden Voyage," and "Dolphin Dance" among so many others, became hits. While straddling categories, these songs have their deceptive simplicity in common — uncluttered melodic lines, modal minimalism, space, built-in organic rhythmic accompaniment. Written three decades ago, they continue to be basic vocabulary today. He has won Grammys, his records sell gold and platinum.

For five years in the '60s he played the piano with the Miles Davis quintet, a hot band that set standards still being followed. Piano players have been trying to catch up to him ever since. The longer Miles has been dead, the harder it seems to be to escape him. This summer, I interviewed three alumni — John Scofield, Marcus Miller and Hancock. All three came out of stints with Davis musically strong and commercially successful. I asked Hancock how that worked.

"You don't come out of Miles, you come through him," he replied. "Because you couldn't get to him in the first place unless you had something to bring. Miles was a teacher, although I can't think of anything specific he taught me. He would never tell anybody to do anything. He just sort of hung things out there and it was up to you to pick up on them."

"I pay you to practice on the bandstand," Miles said to Hancock. And he once advised a long-winded young hornblower to "Join Notes Anonymous."

What Hancock learned was not only musical. "He inspired courage, he inspired musicians to take risks. It ap-



Music expresses "the stuff of life. My hopes. Your dreams."

plies to life, not only music. Improvisation is not only technique, there's a whole lifestyle involved. I watched how he reacted and interpreted things that happened to him. Jazz is more tied to daily life than any music I know. It takes courage to be spontaneous — to say, "Oh, I think I'll go to Barcelona today," and then not feel frightened being all alone in Barcelona.

"I've noticed that when I'm in Japan the people responsible for me don't want me to take a train to Osaka by myself if I have a few days off. 'You can't read Japanese,' they say. 'You'll get lost.' They get worried. And it occurred to me that one of the reasons the Japanese gravitate to jazz may be because it contains the freedom and individualism that their customs don't encourage."

Hancock is a member of the African American creative elite in Los Angeles. He knows how to make a bundle of money playing exactly what he wants to play anyway. (Did he learn that from Miles?) Although it

might be a matter of deciding up-front to do something he knows will make a bundle and doing it so well that everybody buys it. In either case, and he does this often, he'll follow up with a work so aesthetically deep and introverted that there is no way it will pay — and people eat it up anyway.

He has an Internet address on his business card and has been in the forefront of advanced sound recording and modulating technology for 30 years. I asked him whether he still thought technology was positive.

"Along with the good news comes the bad news. We have more input, but that gives us more responsibility. There are negative repercussions to everything. We have to grow up and realize the importance of responsibility. In the media, technology summarizes everything into bits and bytes. A war here, starvation there, man's inhumanity to man everywhere. Then right after a few 'messages' come the sports scores. It's all delivered in the same tone of voice and it gets to the point where you don't

remember whether your team won by 20 points or if there are 20 million people dying somewhere. Our sense of values is taking more and more of a backseat to all kinds of other things, most of which have to do with the making of money."

His view is that the extension of knowledge, even though often distorted, is per se positive. One personal nonmusical benefit from bringing jazz music to people around the world is gaining a wider perspective on humanity. Which didn't make sense to me, considering all the tours I've been on where most of the musicians hardly left their hotel rooms, and I told him so. He said it doesn't matter. Jazz taught him that all you have to do is look around your room, the lobby, the airport, what's on television. It may be subliminal but "it is our good fortune to be involved with an art form that so completely reflects the present tense that we automatically absorb our immediate surroundings."

Most young musicians, he said, miss the point: "They would be sitting here now asking me tons of questions about this chord and that mode and any answer I give them wouldn't be any help at all. They might learn something about what I did, but I already did it, so how's that going to help them in the future? Music doesn't provide answers to technical questions, it expresses the stuff of life, the stuff we're talking about: Experience. My hopes. Your dreams."

"Getting back to Miles, which is where we started, he understood that I never saw him practice, but in spite of not practicing every time he picked up his horn, even if he had some notes and stuff, I would notice two things. One, he'd always be reaching for something. Sure, sometimes he'd play his old licks, he was only human, but by and large he would always be challenging himself. And two, he'd invest the maximum emotional content possible. Society places more emphasis on things like scandal, power, money and sex but I still believe human beings respond more deeply to things like sincerity, strength of character and courage."

"I practice Buddhism because I get a clearer picture of the things that are happening in my environment. I get a greater sense of the connection between things. I want my life to be more than the stringing together of separate events. I want to get to the point where I can see the connection between music and the people I love."

## PEOPLE

## Boston Woman Gives Downbeat in Salzburg

Tradition weighs a ton at the Salzburg Festival, but it was shaken Thursday when Anne Manson, a Boston-born conductor, was assigned to conduct the final performance of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov," making her the first woman to conduct a major event in the festival's seven decades. Manson, 32, is an assistant to Claudio Abbado, who has conducted the earlier festival performances of "Boris," and has been musical director at Mendenhall Opera in Germany since 1988. Samuel Ramey sings the title role, and in the pit for the performance is the Vienna Philharmonic, which famously has never had a woman member.

The surviving members of Nirvana, the seminal grunge trio silenced by the suicide of vocalist Kurt Cobain four months ago, plan to issue a posthumous double album of the band's live recordings in early November.

A Chilean promotions company is suing pop star Michael Jackson for \$5 million for canceling two concerts last year. An attorney for Prodin Productions said the lawsuit filed in Los Angeles accuses Jackson of fraud and violating his contract when he canceled a concert in Santiago and one in Peru last October, claiming he had pulled a back muscle.

Prince Charles is scheduled to visit Southern California this fall for the first time in 17 years. During the prince's visit, from Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, he will attend events at U.K.-L.A. 1994, a two-month celebration of British arts.

A \$10 million copyright infringement lawsuit against the singer Billy Joel has been dropped. Joel's lawyer said that songwriter Gary Zimmerman, who had charged that Joel had stolen parts of an unpublished song he had sent to the singer in 1986 for two hit songs, had received no money.

## WEATHER

## Europe

Country	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Humid	Cloud	Precip
Algeria	29/28	21/20	20/18	17/20	W	50	10	0
Amsterdam	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Antwerp	20/19	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Athens	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Berlin	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Birmingham	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Bombay	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Buenos Aires	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Calcutta	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Cairo	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Chennai	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Copenhagen	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Dallas	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Delhi	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Dhaka	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Dubai	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Frankfurt	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Geneva	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Hong Kong	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Hyderabad	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Jaipur	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Kolkata	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
London	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Los Angeles	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Madras	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Mumbai	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
New Delhi	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Osaka	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Paris	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Rangoon	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
San Francisco	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Seoul	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Singapore	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Taipei	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Tokyo	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Yokohama	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0

## Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Country	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Humid	Cloud	Precip
Algeria	29/28	21/20	20/18	17/20	W	50	10	0
Amsterdam	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Antwerp	20/19	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Athens	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Berlin	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Birmingham	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Bombay	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Buenos Aires	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Calcutta	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Cairo	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Chennai	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Copenhagen	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Dallas	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Delhi	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Dhaka	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Dubai	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Frankfurt	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Geneva	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Hong Kong	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Hyderabad	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Jaipur	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Kolkata	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
London	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Los Angeles	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Madras	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Mumbai	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
New Delhi	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Osaka	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Paris	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Rangoon	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
San Francisco	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Seoul	21/20	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Singapore	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Taipei	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Tokyo	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0
Yokohama	24/22	21/20	20/18	22/21	E	40	10	0

## Asia

Asia	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Humid	Cloud	Precip
Bangkok	32/29	34/31	30/28	29/27	SE	70	10	0
Bombay	32/29	34/31	30/28	29/27	SE	70	10	0
Hong Kong	21/20	27/26	21/20	23/22	E	60	10	0
Kuala Lumpur	31/28	37/34	31/28	35/30	SE	70	10	0
Manila	31/28	37/34	31/28	35/30	SE	70	10	0
New Delhi	31/28	37/34	31/28	35/30	SE	70	10	0
Seoul	21/20	27/26	21/20	23/22	E	60	10	0
Singapore	31/28	37/34	31/28	35/30	SE	70	10	0
Taipei	21/20	27/26	21/20	23/22	E	60	10	0
Tokyo	20/19	26/25	21/20	23/22	E	60	10	0

Africa	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Humid	Cloud	Precip
Algiers	28/20	21/20	20/18	20/24	SW	50	10	0
Cape Town	21/20	15/14	13/12	11/10	W	60	10	0
Harare	21/20	15/14	13/12	11/10	W	60	10	0
Johannesburg	21/20	15/14	13/12	11/10	W	60	10	0
Kenya	18/18	11/12	11/10	12/10	SW	50	10	0
London	27/23	23/22	20/18	24/20	SE	70	10	0
Nairobi	21/20	15/14	13/12	11/10	W	60	10	0
Tunis	20/19	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0

North America	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Humid	Cloud	Precip
Amsterdam	19/18	12/13	11/10	11/12	SE	70	10	0
Atlanta	23/20	21/20	18/16	20/18	SE	70	10	0
Boston	23/20	21/20	18/16	20/18	SE	70	10	0
Chicago	21/20	16/15	13/12	14/16	SE	70	10	0
Dallas	24/21	24/21	20/18	22/19	SE	70	10	0
Denver	24/21	24/21	20/18	22/19	SE	70	10	0
Houston	24/21	24/21	20/18	22/19	SE	70	10	0
Honolulu	21/20	27/26	21/20	23/22	E	60	10	0
Los Angeles	21/20	27/26	21/20	23/22	E	60	10	0
Miami	23/20	27/27	23/21	24/23	SE	70	10	0
Manila	31/28	37/34	31/28	35/30	SE	70	10	0
Montreal	20/19	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
New York	23/20	27/27	23/21	24/23	SE	70	10	0
San Francisco	20/19	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
Seattle	20/19	14/13	13/12	10/13	W	60	10	0
San Jose	21/20	15/15	13/12	11/10	W	60	10	0
Sao Paulo	27/27	28/23	23/21	25/19	SE	70	10	0